FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 APRIL

AU211049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] At the invitation of the National Assembly a Mongolian parliamentary delegation led by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, arrived today in Bulgaria on an official visit.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Vladimir Bonev, National Assembly chairman, Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and others. Jamyangiyn Lhagvasuren, Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAQ

AU191350 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left for Iraq today on an official visit.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Name indistinct], Iraqi charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria, was also present.

Arrival in Baghdad

AU191805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, arrived in the Republic of Iraq today at the invitation of Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs.

At Baghdad airport Petur Mladenov was welcomed by Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi state minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials. Expressing gratitude for the cordial welcome, Minister Petur Mladenov expressed the Bulgarian people's friendly feelings for the Iraqi people. He emphasized that at the official talks, which are expected to be held tomorrow, the further development of cooperation between our countries and peoples as well as a number of important international issues of mutual interest will be discussed.

State Minister Hamid 'Alwan stressed to a special BTA correspondent that during this visit a special place will be devoted to the deepening of cooperation betwween Iraq and Bulgaria. He emphasized that this was the desire of the Iraqi leadership and expressed a hope that such also was the desire of the Bulgarian side. A manifestation of this mutual desire is Petur Mladenov's visit, he noted.

ZHIVKOV, PARTY-STATE DELEGATION DEPART FOR SYRIA

AU210747 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A party-state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has departed for the Syrian Arab Republic.

At the invitation of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Comrade Todor Zhivkov will pay Syria an official and friendly visit which will last several days.

DZUR, DEFENSE DELEGATION RETURN FROM GDR

LD182325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, returned home tonight from a friendly visit to the GDR. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the delegation was welcomed by Lt Gen Miloslav Blahnik, chief of general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army and first deputy minister of national defense; and other members of the collegium of the minister of national defense. Present at the welcoming ceremony were Lt Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representatives of the Supreme Command for the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, and Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

DOST SAYS AFGHANISTAN SUPPORTS IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD202106 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul--CETEKA correspondent--Afghanistan supports the Iranian revolution, the Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Dost said here today in an interview with a group of five foreign journalists.

Asked to specify the latest proposals of the Government of Afghanistan on negotiations with Iran and Pakistan, he said that Afghanistan has always been guided by the principle that normalization of relations should be undertaken by the countries concerned.

Afghanistan supports the Iranian revolution because it is confident that it was aimed against imperialism. Despite this support, he said, Afghanistan has not received a satisfactory reply from Iran as yet.

As for Pakistan, the situation is completely different, he said. After the revolution in Afghanistan various elements fled the country and settled in Pakistan. There they are undergoing military and subversive training with arms supplies to them by the U.S., Great Britain, Egypt and China. From time to time these elements make incursions into Afghan territory, killing innocent people, destroying villages and private property. This, the foreign minister said, was one of the main reasons why Afghanistan asked the Soviet Union for help to repel outside aggression which directly threatened the security, independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

In possible negotiations with Pakistan, Afghanistan will naturally demand an immediate end to subversive actions waged from Pakistani territory, he said.

The foreign minister appreciated the good friendly relations of Afghanistan with India and a number of Arab countries, which he has officially visited recently, and spoke with great appreciation about the fraternal cooperation between Afghanistan and the countries of the socialist community which are giving the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan not only full moral and political support, but also selfless economic assistance and help.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH IRAN

LD182028 Prague CTK in English 2002 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Brno--A document on Czechoslovak-Iranian economic cooperation, providing for its extension including exports of Czechoslovak complete plants and for the conclusion of an agreement on trade in freely convertible currencies, was signed here on Friday by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and Iranian Deputy Minister of Commerce Shoja-Eddin Fatemi.

In an interview for CTK, the minister described Czechoslovakia as a reliable trade partner, and said the purpose of his visit was to explore possibilities of extending bilateral economic relations on a long-term basis, particularly in the spheres of heavy and light engineering, agriculture, chemical and petrochemical industries and energy.

KAPEK ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH SOVIETS

LD192232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Conferences of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society were held today in all our regions and Prage and Bratislava. Delegates reviewed the activity of organizations in the past 3 years and outlined tasks for the future.

A delegation of the city party committee led by Antonin Kapak, member of the Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city committee of the CPCZ, attended the city conference in Prague. Delegates at the conference appreciated the results achieved in the work of the organization and at the same time singled out the still existing reserves.

Comrade Kapek, in his address, emphasized the necessity to develop the work of the society and its activity in the economy. He said that it was necessary to develop further the working initiative of each individual and value him concretely, according to the achieved results.

Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, at the conference, singled out the important task of the organization: to resist effectively all anti-Soviet and anticommunist attacks of the capitalist propaganda. He underlined that it was necessary to explain consistently and propagate the Soviet foreign policy and the peace initiative.

HUSAK RECEIVES VISITING SED DELEGATION

LD181838 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today a delegation of the SED Central Party Control Commission headed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of its Central Control Commission. In a friendly and cordial conversation, in which Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, took part, cooperation between both parties, which has been intensifying all round, was highly appreciated. The importance of the mutual exchange of experiences from the activity of both fraternal parties, especially from the guiding and control activity of party bodies and organizations in the fulfillment of the conclusions and resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 9th SED Congress and of the plenary meetings of the Central Committees of both parties, was stressed.

The delegation of the SED Central Party Control Commission departed from Czechoslovakia this afternoon.

LER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON NEW SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

AU181425 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 15 Apr 80 p 3

[Transcript of a "substantial part" of an undated "television press conference" given by CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, "prepared by" Miroslav Pavel: "The Philosophy of the System of Management; Economic Journalists Converse With CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler"]

[Text] What changes in the management of the national economy are in store for us? Which of them are most important? In what way will the perfected system of management find expression at the workplaces of individual citizens? Will the indexes support our economy's export ability? Shall we not be afraid of conflicts caused by poor quality work? These are only a few of the many questions which economic journalists asked Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the government's Planned Management Economic Committee, at a television press conference. Because of their interest we present to you a substantial part of the questions and answers, the edited version of which was broadcast by Czechoslovak television, in the form of a transcript.

[Question] Svatopluk Smutny, RUDE PRAVO: The set of measures designed to perfect the management of the national economy is not only an extraordinarily important document but it is also very extensive, specifying many changes that have to be carried out in our national economy. Which change is the most important one for the implementation of those measures?

[Answer] The changes we are carrying out concern the core of the system of planned management. We must, above all, improve the contents of our planning by enhancing a purposeful and programmatic approach. This may sound somewhat scholarly but to put it in simple terms: We must be able to imagine what Czechoslovakia will be like in the year 2000. How shall we live? From what shall we produce? What will the way of life be like? It also means to more consistently reflect on the long-term target program in which we participate within CEMA framework in our plans; to utilize more widely scientific and technological findings; and to have specific scientific-technical programs for the years to come. From this must be derived the 5-year plan, which must be the instrument for managing the long-term gradual changes, and the annual plan--the role of which we continue to acknowledge--is, in turn, an instrument for fulfilling the 5-year plans. All this requires that all levels of management act in accordance with their economic responsibility and that everyone is materially interested, depending on his defined responsibilities, in the fulfillment of those long-term programs. And those whose work is better must then get more than those who are less responsible in their conduct and whose work is of poorer quality. Another important change is the expanded scope for each employee, for each work collective, to actively influence the process of drawing up the annual and 5-year plans. That is why the set of measures places strong emphasis on counterplanning.

[Question] Rudolf Kostka, HOSPODARSKE NOVINY: Will the Seventh 5-Year Plan be elaborated well enough to permit this system of management to function? Karel Horice, Czechoslovak television: In preparing the set of measures you proceeded not only from the experiences from our [economic] experiment but also from experiences of other socialist countries. Which findings were you able to take over for application in our economy?

[Answer] We highly regard the experiences of other socialist states. [paragraph continues]

After all, the problems we are solving are largely similar. Our system of measures almost parallels Soviet documents. Our goals are virtually identical and the means we want to use to reach them are very similar.

How is all this to be linked with the preparations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan? The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government clearly states--and the same thing resounded from the recent [11 Mar] statewide aktiv--that our endeavor to improve the system of management is not self-serving. It must be linked with the solution of specific material problems. Where do these problems lie? Excuse me for giving a simplified answer because the Seventh 5-Year Plan and its preparation would require a discussion of its own. I see the meaning of the 5-year plan in getting as much as possible out of the resources at our disposal. If we, therefore, stress in the set of measures that enterprises, collectives and individuals will be remunerated and have additional means at their disposal in accordance with the extent of their contribution to the national income, then it is in harmony with the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. If we stress that premiums and bonuses--which constitute about 20 percent of the wage funds--should not be distributed indiscriminately but to the technician for technological development, to the trade employee for sales on foreign markets, to the executive for cutting down costs and so forth then this, too is in harmony with the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is impossible to say everything here. Our time is too short for that and the drawing up of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a very complicated task, which is being currently worked on especially by the state planning commission and by other bodies. The set of measures is not something aloof from the 5-year plan but is its essential part. Its elements should help to establish the optimal form of the 5-year plan.

[Question] Zdenek Jirku, Czechoslovak television: It follows clearly from what we were able to read in RUDE PRAVO and in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY that the set of measures presupposes the initiation of a certain process of differentiation at all workplaces so that better work should be reflected in one's moral and material evaluation, as you have said. This applies equally to those whose work is not so good. But how should this process gradually take place?

Miroslav Pavel, MLADA FRONTA: Czechoslovak enterprises have already had the opportunity to get a taste of the principles contained in the perfected system of management--partly in the comprehensive experiment and partly in the principles on peanlization of poor quality production adopted by the federal government, which have been in force since last January. Some enterprises have already had to reach farther down into their pockets and the first attempts have already appeared to alleviate and to cast doubt on the sanctions for poor quality work. Even stronger attempts of enterprises and economic production units to mitigate the negative impact of their own work on the funds of re[illegible]erations can be envisaged when additional measures having a similar nature are introduced on 1 January 1981 [as published. Will you be persistent enough in rejecting such attempts, provided that the sanctions are justified?

[Answer] The differention process and "having to reach farther down into one's pocket"--that is a conflict situation.

The set of measures entails conflicts. I think that it would not fulfill its purpose if it did not imply conflicts. The question is what the nature of the conflicts will be and for what reason will they be taking place. It must call forth conflicts in places where work is done poorly, where not enough attention is devoted to management. I would like to stress that conflict itself is not our goal; our goal is to perfect management, to improve the technology of production and raise technical standards. I have heard a fine thought: It will not be our enterprises that get into trouble, it will be those that have led our enterprises to such situations.

[Question] Rudolf Kostka, HOSPODARSKE NOVINY: But precisely those people--if you allow the remark--will be introducing the set of measures into the enterprises, and here is, I think, the real danger of conflicts. I can say that I have not met a single person who would not have serious reservations about the index of gross production, but management according to this index was easy and for many people it was rather comfortable to live with?! [punctuation as published]

[Answer] Indeed, a new time requires new deeds and it also needs people to carry them out. It requires greater knowledge, greater responsibility, a more enterprising spirit and also the ability to bear certain risks. These requirements must not be applied in a one-sided way. If I ask someone to bear a risk, the other side must respect the risks and not immediately draw absolute conclusions from everything. However, the set of measures makes it necessary to very seriously ponder the question of qualification for the new style of management, a question that also was very emphatically raised at the recent all-state aktiv in Prague. It will not, of course, be a matter of a one-shot action but a process. However, it would undoubtedly be impossible to implement the set of measures if we failed to insure it in terms of cadres.

[Question] Svatopluk Smutny, RUDE PRAVO: I would say that we are sounding the alarm a bit now. At the same time we must realize that a good 1 million viewers are listening to us and asking themselves: What will the perfection of the system of planned management bring us in practice?

[Answer] I am very grateful for that alarm. Already while the set of measures was being prepared there were those who said that it would create conflicts, that it would create certain difficulties. Should we frighten each other with these difficulties before the event? We want to proceed with great deliberation and commonsense, but we definitely cannot tolerate poor work and the lack of efficiency to such an extent as was often the case in the past.

Therefore the set of measures envisages that the work of collectives and individuals who are delivering quality work, who are thrifty, who are contributing to the national income, will be better remunerated, and that people who are so to speak just tagging along or parasites on the work of others should not get away with it. Every person should feel that if he produces good products that are in demand on domestic and foreign markets, he will receive greater moral and material remuneration.

[Question] Karol Dobos, CSSR television: We often talk about the manpower shortage. It is possible that the new elements of management will soon show us that the problem is not a shortage but the inadequate use of manpower. What influence will the set of measures have in that respect?

[Answer] We reject the theory of the manpower shortage. There is no shortage of manpower in Czechoslovakia. However, we do have problems with its distribution and utilization, including the utilization of the work time. We have a multitude of statistical evidence to support this. You will certainly excuse me if I do not present an infallible prescription for tackling that problem. The matter is complicated. For the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we have decided to impose absolute manpower limits on sectors while taking into consideration their 5-year plan tasks. If they fulfill those tasks with fewer workers, then those who are working harder should profit by it. We also incorporated in the set of measures the principle that we will not apply the existing system of various corrective measures to average wages that have increased more than planned as a consequence of more effective work for society. But we are still not sure, and I want to say it openly, when to fully apply that principle and to what extent.

[Question] Antonin Falta, CSSR radio: Comrade minister, I have the impression that you essentially have not answered the question what concrete good the set of measures will bring to the working people--for example, as regards domestic market supplies.

[Answer] If the set of measures is implemented consistently to the end, it should yield two things: Firstly, wages will be paid for a genuine contribution, and secondly, behind this concrete contribution there will concrete goods. This will not happen from one day to the next, but that is the objective the set of measures pursues.

[Question] Iveta Suchova, PRAVDA: Comrade minister, could you explain the course of the coming rationalization of wholesale prices and how they will reflect the emphasis on effectiveness and quality?

[Answer] Price is the basic economic parameter according to which we measure performance and establish the wage and taxation policy. As of next year we must amend the wholesale prices of the entire fuel-energy complex. We must correctly evaluate crude oil, gas, coal and so forth in production. In the second year we must project that into the processing industry and into its wholesale prices, not mechanically but taking into consideration how that industry is doing on foreign markets, and it is precisely here that the whole complexity lies. We want to proceed in a planned manner so that wholesale prices more and more closely reflect not only our costs at home but those in the world. It is not only a question of how we play in the national league, but how successful we are in the Cup of the Champions of European countries [one of the top European soccer competitions]. That is a process we must undergo.

[Question] Miroslav Pavel, MLADA FRONTA: I would like to return to the question you posed in the opening part of the press conference. I have the feeling, comrade minister, that we did not quite understand each other. We were talking about sanctions for poor products. In the course of last year when the appropriate federal government regulations began to be applied, these sanctions made themselves felt in the remuneration funds, in the fund for cultural and social requirements and so forth in 10-15 enterprises in our republic, and as far as I am informed these enterprises have already tried to soften those sanctions somewhat. I would like to ask you quite clearly: Can you withstand that pressure from the side of enterprises?

[Answer] We are determined not to give in to any pressure, not to allow any exceptions, and since comrades from engineering, electrical engineering and so forth are listening to me, I would like to say the following: We must insist on implementation of the rules and succeed in finding technical, technological and other solutions, including initial and final [quality] control, so that matters are resolved. How is it that for 10 years nobody minded, and today, with the threat of sanctions, all of a sudden it matters? I am telling you straight that the authority of the central bodies would suffer a lot if they gave in to those attempts to have exceptions made. This year we will make those rules still stricter. I do not want to say that there are no problems with that--for example, the relations between final manufacturers and subcontractors and their guarantee periods. But who is the one to resolve that? The center alone? After all there are responsible officials at various levels of management who have known for a long time now about these problems.

[Question] Svatopluk Smutny, RUDE PRAVO: Because we are discussing matters with the finance minister, I would like to touch upon certain credit. Our enterprises will acquire their funds according to how effectively and well they work, but that is a lengthy affair! We cannot assess an enterprise in the first 10-14 days of the new year when the set goes into effect, and depending on the nature of production sometimes it will not be possible even in 3 or 6 months. [paragraph continues]

Therefore we will have to extend to enterprises a certain credit of trust. The question is for how long and under what conditions? And in the event that they do not deliver, how will we deal with the problem then?

[Answer] At a statewide meeting, Comrade Potac, chairman of the state bank, explained that we will be able to assist those enterprises that are not immediately able to cope with the more demanding conditions with credits that have other than the usual conditions, and by outlining strict conditions from the center specifying what the enterprise must do to achieve the desired standard. The issue will be still further elaborated.

[Question] Miroslav Pavel, MLADA FRONTA: We are people who identify with the Marxist world outlook, and one of its findings is the objective effect of social laws, independent of the people's will, as they affect the economic laws. Why am I saying this? Following our discussion, it seems to me that of the two things--the plan as a scientific comprehension of these social laws and material incentives, as a certain instrument with which we are helping to push through these plans--we are concentrating too much on the material incentives side. A man working on an assembly line hearing us will say: Look, I produce as I am told by my foreman, as it was prepared by the designer, according to essence of the plan, according to the quality of management. Therefore I am not in favor of neglecting the necessary intensification of the scientific nature of planning and management.

[Answer] I fully agree. Of course that from the questions and answers one could gain a certain distorted impression because you pose them on the basis of your everyday experience. I would like to say that the whole set of measures sees the plan and economic accountability as a unit, or as two sides of one coin, but even that is not correctly expressed, because one side of the coin--the plan--is more important. That unity is being achieved, among other things, because the plan contains indexes that lead to efficient operation. For example, the relation between wages and value added--that is, the relation between how much a collective can earn when it creates certain values for society--is an index of the plan. There is more to the plan than just material relations. The set of measures especially stresses that when material relations are respected or even deepened, then qualitative parameters of efficiency, profitability, costs and return on equity acquire greater weight. Moreover, they are not a sort of list of requirements, but are directly integrated in the economic mechanism of the creation of resources and can be made use of for the development of the enterprise collectives and individuals.

RESULT OF PHONE-IN TALK WITH LER REPORTED

AU160754 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

["(VP)"-signed report: "Telephone Talk: Eng Leopold Ler, CSSR Minister of Finance and Candidate of Sciences, Yesterday Replied to our Readers' Questions on the 'Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy After 1980'"]

[Text] Prague--As we informed our readers in advance, yesterday afternoon a (?telephone) talk on the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government resolution on perfecting the system of planned national economy management was held in our editorial office. The questions put by our readers were directly answered by Eng Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and candidate of sciences.

Sixty five questions were asked and there would have certainly been further questions, were it not for the fact that the time set aside for the talk had mercilessly elapsed.

For instance, 26 persons were interested in the reason for talking about the set of measures; in the way the transition from existing evaluation indexes to the new ones will be effected; in the scope provided by the perfected system for the working people's initiative; in the measures to be taken against low-quality subdeliveries; or in the way we will ensure a speedier path from development to practical operations. The citizens of Prague were also interested in the manner in which the set of measures would influence the existing large number of uncompleted investment projects in our city; also how the perfected system will affect salaries and mobile remunerations; and so on and so forth.

Because a number of replies to the questions surely interests a broader circle of readers than those who received a direct reply from the minister of finance yesterday, we will publish the most interesting ones next Thursday [17 April]. Thus the telephone talk was successful. It showed the Prague public's interest in the further advance of our national economy and in many respects it has also yielded new ideas.

SEMINAR EXAMINING LENIN'S WORK ON LEFTISM OPENS

AU181027 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Apr 80 p 2

[Blazena Senkova report: "The Topical Nature of Lenin's Work; On the Book 'The Infantile Disease of Leftism in Communism'"]

[Summary] Casta--A 2-day theoretical conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the publication of Lenin's work "The Infantile Disease of 'Leftism' in Communism" was opened on 16 April in Casta, Slovakia. The conference is organized by the editorial office of NOVA MYSL and by the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, in cooperation with the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee, and is attended by V. Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head; J. Skoda, CPCZ Central Committee department head; heads of CPSL Central Committee departments; and USSR Consul General in Bratislava, A. Pershin.

The conference was opened by J. Kase, chief editor of NOVA MYSL, who stated that the agenda is aimed at showing the validity of Lenin's work for the present.

M. Stefanak, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, analyzed in his paper the revolutionary process in the world and stressed that "one of the most important questions in the present policy of communist and workers parties" is "the relation between the general and the particular"; he pointed out that "in our times, too, we are witnessing how, because of the basic changes and their variety in the world, certain forces are incapable of correctly orienting themselves. They have not grasped the logic of the epoch, which frequently disintegrates for them into individual, mutually isolated elements. The unrepeatable nature of the already accomplished socialist revolutions and the originality of problems and conditions of the fight for socialism in capitalist countries evokes doubts whether in this variety there still exists a general truth." He stated that such an attitude shows a lack of understanding of the laws of the revolution that demand that the workers class acquire political power under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party and replace private ownership of production means by social ownership. The conference then continued with a discussion.

KAEUBLER BLAMES U.S. FOR CONFLICT WITH IRAN

DW181153 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1009 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] Late at night U.S. time, President Carter held a press conference in Washington where he announced new sanctions against Iran. Horst Kaeubler informs you of details:

The threats against Iran are becoming (?greater). What the U.S. President said at this Washington press conference alarmingly stresses certain points. The likelihood cannot be ruled out that the United States will act with military force in some form against Iran. The tensions in Iranian-U.S. relations have reached a most critical point, dear listeners.

The United States had tried to bring this Mideast country to its knees, a country which had freed itself from the shah dynasty, through an economic boycott and a diplomatic blockade. The U.S. President has now announced new steps which will gravely aggravate the crisis.

Washington has imposed an import ban on all Iranian goods exported to the United States. All financial transactions with Iran will be blocked. U.S. citizens are prohibited from travelling to Tehran, and eventually the $8 billion in Iranian deposits, which the Carter administration had frozen in U.S. banks, is supposed to be given to trusts and others who have financial claims against Tehran.

Why, dear listeners, does Washington aggravate the conflict in such a dangerous way? The possibilities for finding a peaceful way out of the conflict have not been exhausted at all. Inside observers here in Washington in their assessment of political developments in the U.S. capital go as far as saying that if there were no foreign political crisis one would be provoked by the center of U.S. power.

The reasons do not lie in Iran; they are much rather here in the United States. The Carter administration, which as the first government after the Vietnam crisis had to cope with the task of leading the United States away from being on the defensive, is facing reelection without having found one single solution to the many problems of U.S. society. The President at the Washington press conference had to admit himself the tragedy of U.S. Government policy when he announced to his compatriots that the United States is approaching a serious economic crisis, which is being noted already everywhere in the country, with mass closures of big plants, dismissals of hundreds of thousands of Americans and the highest inflation of postwar times.

Is this domestic political crisis supposed to be covered up by the creation of dangerous foreign political conflicts? When one speaks in Washington of a naval blockade, of mining the coastal waters and bombing oil installations in Iran, one ought to realize that these are not childrens' games.

The Mideast is a highly explosive region of our world, and every ill-considered action of showing military muscle, which one obviously considers here in Washington, could entail a conflict with unforseeable consequences.

IRANIAN STUDENT DISORDERS, BLOC ASSISTANCE VIEWED

LD201810 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Text] There have been reports at the weekend from the Iranian capital of Tehran of disturbances at universities in the country in which people are said to have been injured and one or more persons killed. Our special correspondent, Klaus-Dieter Kroeber, reports by telephone from Tehran:

The clashes here are continuing. Groups of rightwing and extreme leftwing organizations are trying to prevent what the majority of students and population regard as absolutely right. The Revolution Council decided during the weekend that all political student organizations must close their offices on university campuses within 2 days, which does not mean however that they have to stop their political activities. The youth and student organization of the Tudeh Party and the party's Central Committee itself issued a statement detailing some of the background to these events. Accordingly, what is urgently needed is a reform of the universities which number among the bastions in the struggle against the shah's regime as they do now in the struggle against the U.S. policy of blackmail. Now of all times, when it is important in view of U.S. threats to unite the people in close solidarity, rightwing and extreme leftwing groups are trying to play up differences of opinion which can only be detrimental to the anti-imperialist forces.

The situation at the universities is like this, if I may briefly outline it: Most professorships, for example, are still occupied today by people who were there under the shah. Since these were for the most part educated in Western countries, particularly the United States, the dependence of these universities on the United States in this way persists. Furthermore, there are insufficient places for all those wanting further education to be given an opportunity. A reform and expansion of the universities is therefore, as stated, urgently needed. The anti-imperialist forces believe in this respect that differences of opinion should be put aside and that far more attention should be concentrated on the danger threatening the whole country from the United States.

The Tudeh student organization therefore closed its offices on the university campus to avoid any clashes. The party's Central Committee agrees with the decision of the Revolution Council to cancel classes in order to facilitate the evacuation of political offices from university campuses and to start classes again the day after tomorrow. It is now important, according to the student organization, to band together in solidarity behind the anti-imperialist line of Imam Khomeyni.

In my opinion, all this was emphasized all the more today when the INS [as heard] agency published a Pentagon announcement that the United States will shortly mine the Persian Gulf to stop the transport of Iranian oil. Yesterday and today too, newspapers and politicians have stressed again--Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh for example at an international press conference this afternoon--that U.S. sanctions, although detrimental to Iran, will not be able to force it to alter its policy. As far as Carter's announcement of plans to prevent Iran from using the international satellite communications network is concerned, the competent minister here stated yesterday that the United States has no right at all to do this. Iran has a $9 million share in this system and although the United States could cut off its links with Tehran, it could not cut off Iran from the rest of the world.

New activities of cooperation between the Islamic Republic and the socialist countries are being noted here today with great interest. There is the inauguration of a new Soviet converter installation at the Isfahan steel works, the trade agreement between the CSSR and Iran, announced by the two countries in Brno, talks between the Bulgarian ambassador here with the oil minister on further cooperation and finally the arrival of a Soviet trade delegation which is to discuss among other things the modalities of natural gas supplies. It has been repeatedly stressed here in this serious situation, as did Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh this afternoon, that there are not only imperialist states in this world.

CHURCH HEAD SAYS GDR NOT ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

LD181542 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--According to Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Evangelical Church Federation in the GDR, the action of the USSR in Afghanistan is "not viewed with enthusiasm" by the GDR leadership.

In an interview with Radio Free Berlin today, Schoenherr said that while the GDR could not escape from the obligations of its alliance, "an aggravation of the situation is certainly not what people in the GDR would like to see."

Schoenherr emphasized the sense of responsibility for peace expressed by the government heads of the two German states who are aware of the dangerous nature of the "particularly hot border" in Germany. He was thankful for having heard this from the mouths of both Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt.

The joint peace message of the GDR church federation and the Evangelical Church of Germany of 1 September last year and the recently started regular consultations on the political situation and the world situation had raised the "special relationship" of the Evangelical churches of the two German states to a new level. The bishop said that the GDR church was happy to have received a "very clear expression of approval from the government" for this. It was extremely important that the two churches should cultivate not only their traditional relations, but also turn toward their future responsibilities and closely cooperate in this respect.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

'PROVOCATIVE ATTACKS' AT STATE BORDER REPORTED

AU181141 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 80 p 2

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Provocative Attacks against GDR State Border--Decisive Protest Lodged With West Berlin Senat"]

[Text] A series of provocative attacks against the GDR state border have been committed recently from West Berlin.

Provocateurs continually crossed the state border from West Berlin territory, threatened members of the border security forces and citizens living alongside the state border, and perpetrated attacks on installations and equipment on GDR territory.

The provocative actions increasingly turned against GDR residential areas alongside the state border. [paragraph continues]

Life and limb of the inhabitants were irresponsibly endangered and considerable material damage was caused by the use of shotguns and the throwing of tones, incendiary devices and other gadgets.

Thus more than 40 windowpanes have been destroyed in GDR appartment blocks since the beginning of March 1980. The provocative attacks were especially directed at the border areas of Berlin-Treptov Bezirk and the villages of Stolpe-Sued and Glienicke-Nordbahn in Oranienburg Kreis.

In a few cases the provocations were perpetrated under the very eyes of the West Berlin police who did not take any measures to curtail the border violations. It is only thanks to the circumspect attitude of the members of the GDR Border Troops that there have been no serious incidents at the state border so far.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has repeatedly lodged decisive protests against the continued provocative actions with the West Berlin Senat, furnishing concrete facts and materials. So far, however, no steps on behalf of the West Berlin Senat to curtail the continued provocations are discernible.

It is expected that the West-Berlin Senat at long last will take the requisite measures in order to halt such actions which are contrary to international law, to try the perpetrators in criminal law, to compensate the material damage caused and to prevent future border provocations.

MITTAG ACTIVITIES, PRESS CONFERENCE IN FRG REPORTED

LD190616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Frankfurt-Main--Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, ended his 3-day visit to the FRG on Friday. Before returning to the GDR he paid a visit to the firm of Hoechst in Frankfurt-Main. At the Rhine-Main airport in Frankfurt-Main he was cordially welcomed by the deputy prime minister of Hesse, Economics Minister Heinz Herbert Karry, Hoechst executive member Willi Hoerkens and the managing director of the Uhde company, Hans Uhde.

After a visit to a section of Hoechst there was a meeting in Hoechst castle with the executive chairman, Rolf Sammet, and other members of the executive. On the GDR side it was attended by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt. The two sides discussed how the already good relations between the GDR and Hoechst can be continued. Only recently the chemical firm gave reliable proof of its capabilities by playing a substantial part in the commissioning of a big new production complex in the Buna combine.

After that Guenter Mittag answered journalists' questions. Asked about the most important results of his visit to the federal republic, Guenter Mittag said: "We have discussed a great many questions in the various talks here in the FRG. The basic question, the most important question, was the preservation of peace, the safeguarding of peace, of disarmament on the basis of equal security. That is the fundamental question of our age. Replying to a question about Washington's policy Guenter Mittag said that this is unpredictable. One must take this as one's starting point when thinking of the present and the future. That puts a burden on international relations as a whole. Common sense and level-headedness are called for.

Guenter Mittag stressed that the main task of this decade is the safeguarding of peace, of the peaceful coexistence of nations.

In the present situation it is becoming clear that the Brussels NATO decisions on the introduction of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons systems in Western Europe are having a fateful effect on the international situation. The decisions on excessive armament, taken under pressure from the United States, undermine international trust and are a threat to peace. The development of the international situation has unfortunately confirmed this. In it there lurks the danger of a change in the approximate balance confirmed by Carter at the Vienna meeting between Brezhnev and Carter. Guenter Mittag stressed once again that the most important question is peace through disarmament on the basis of equal security.

With reference to questions about cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, Guenter Mittag said: "The cooperation between our two fraternally allied states is excellent. This is especially true of our economic and scientific cooperation. We have had firm trade relations for over 30 years. As was the case last year, trade is on the increase this year. The USSR is our biggest foreign trade partner, just as we occupy first place for the Soviet Union in foreign trade. That means a very great deal for the supply of our economy with vital raw materials and other materials. In addition engineering products, plants and equipment are becoming increasingly important. Our prospects are also excellent. For the years 1981 to 1985 alone we have a planned turnover worth M240 billion. Those are enormous proportions. Our economic-technological cooperation is also very good. Many would envy us such an excellent development, which is supported by the spirit of fraternal friendship and cooperation. All this bears witness to the great opportunities which the constantly increasing intertwining of the two economies within the framework of the socialist economic integration for the benefit of the people of our countries brings with it."

Quite a few lively conversations on politics and economic relations had taken place at a cocktail party given the previous evening by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the permanent mission of the GDR in the FRG, in honor of Guenter Mittag. This reception was attended by FRG politicians, leading personalities from important FRG enterprises as well as diplomats. Among the guests were: Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics; Dr Dieter Haack, federal minister of regional and urban planning; Dr Volker Hauff, federal minister of research and technology; Guenter Hounker, state minister in the federal chancellor's office; Dr Lauten Schlager, state secretary in the foreign office; Dieter Wuerzen, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics; Dr Hans de With, parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Justice; Dr Karl Hiehser, parliamentary state secretary in the federal finance minister's office, as well as other state secretaries and leading ministry officials. Also among the guests were Egon Bahr, SPD party manager, and Hans-Guenter Hoppe, deputy chairman of the FDP parliamentary group.

In the course of the evening Guenter Mittag also had mutually interesting conversations with other representatives of major FRG concerns. Among them was Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Friedrich Krupp Supervisory Board; Henrich Petry, chairman of the Friedrich Krupp Board; Ernst Pieper, chairman of the Salzgitter Board; Dr Guenter Mausbach, Mannesmann Board member; and Heinz Duerr, chairman of the AEG/Telefunken Board.

Guenter Mittag held a particularly friendly conversation with Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, to whom he conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

At the reception Guenter Mittag greeted numerous members of the diplomatic corps, among them Soviet Ambassador Semenov, Bulgarian Ambassador Kozmov, Romanian Ambassador Morega, CSSR Ambassador Goetz and Manh Cam, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

HALLE MEETING MARKS SOVIET TROOPS' DEPARTURE

LD201738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Halle--Leave was taken by more Soviet soldiers in Halle today. They are returning home with their military equipment.

To mark the occasion about 10,000 workers gathered for a meeting. Representatives of the local party and state organs, many young people and members of the National People's Army conveyed their fraternal greetings to the Soviet soldiers and expressed their firm solidarity and friendship. The speakers drew attention to the manifold bonds of friendship which have been created between the GDR and the USSR since the liberation of the German people from fascism 35 years ago. A friendship meeting had been held the previous evening which was also attended by Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

USSR GENERAL MEDNIKOV VISITS KARL-MARX-STADT PLANT

AU191332 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 80 p 2

["Cordial Reception by the Barkas Workers"]

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)--On Wednesday the working people of the Veb Barkas works in Karl-Marx-Stadt accorded a cordial welcome to Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. At a plant tour the guest met for friendly talks with the workers.

Colonel General Mednikov, who was cordially welcomed at the beginning of his visit by Siegfried Lorenz, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk leadership, delivered on the same day a lecture on the theme "The World Historic Significance of the Victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Fatherland War" at a propaganda mass rally organized by the Bezirk Executive of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. The 600 participants in the event, which was organized on the anniversary of V.I. Lenin's 110th birthday and the 35 anniversary of the liberation from Hitler's fascism, also attended the first showing of the Soviet film "History of Heroic Feats."

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MEETING ATTENDED BY CSSR'S DZUR

LD161846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--The brotherhood of arms between the GDR National People's Army and CSSR Army personnel was emphasized at a meeting on Wednesday attended by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann and CSSR Defense Minister Martin Dzur. The CSSR military delegation, which is on a visit to the GDR, earlier inspected troop units of the National People's Army accompanied by Army General Hoffmann.

Army General Hoffmann stressed in his speech at the meeting that the GDR and the CSSR have been cooperating in the framework of the Warsaw Pact for 25 years in the military sphere, and that they stand shoulder to shoulder with members of the Soviet Army along the Western frontier of the socialist community of states opposite NATO's strongest groupings.

Thanks to the consistent peace policy, the moral cohesion and the military strength of the Soviet Union and the states fraternally allied with it in the Warsaw Pact, the transformation to detente was achieved in Europe in the seventies, and the peaceful coexistence was implemented between states with differing social systems. "All of us noticed that our frequently difficult endeavors for the safeguarding of socialism and peace pays," Hoffmann said.

Hoffmann went on to say that substantial circles in the imperialist states failed to come to terms with this development. Not a day passed without fresh reports from Washington, Bonn or Brussels on new arms projects, arms tests or the strengthening of armed forces. "To ensure that imperialism is not given a chance to begin a new chapter of the cold war and the strategy of the 'rollback of socialism' the Soviet Army stands on guard along the Elbe and Werra, on the heights of the Harz mountains and in the Bohemian forests."

"The importance of the further development of mutual cooperation among our armies is increased at the present time by the complicated international situation, and especially by the NATO plans to deploy new missiles in the vicinity of our Western frontier," Dzur said in his address. "It is clear to us that the purpose of such plans is to increase military tensions in Europe and to change the balance of strength with the European socialist countries. Without underestimating the threat represented by the realization of NATO's new arms program, we are convinced that the military coalition of all the states of the Warsaw Pact today, as always in the past, reliably safeguards peaceful conditions for the lives of the working people of all socialist states."

HAGER RECEIVES USSR WRITERS DELEGATION

AU181233 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Berling [ADN]--Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, on Wednesday [16 April] received the members of the leadership of the USSR Writers Union who have come to Berlin for a meeting with the leadership of the GDR Writers Union. The delegation is headed by Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union. Kurt Hager briefed the guests about the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. The central topic of the exchange of opinions were questions of further deepening cooperation in the field of arts and culture. The meeting was attended by Hermann Kant and other members of the GDR Writers Union leadership.

VERNER RECEIVES AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD182214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Leipzig--Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly talk in Leipzig on Friday a delegation of Afghanistan's democratic youth organization, which is headed by Burhan Ghiassi, first secretary of the executive committee.

Paul Verner expressed the support of the SED and the GDR workers for the aid given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people, and affirmed the solidarity of the GDR people and its youth.

Burhan Ghiassi expressed thanks, on behalf of the Afghan Youth for the internationalist aid of the GDR people and youth. He reported on the current situation in his homeland and the youth's part played in the struggle to overcome the backwardness, the aftermath of the terror of the internal counterrevolution and of the intervention of reactionary forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

HONECKER RECEIVES THANK-YOU CABLES FROM IRAN

Bani-Sadr Message

AU161410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 80 p 1

["Telegram of the Iranian President: Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Wrote to the State Council Chairman"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council:

I thank you for the congratulations which you, excellency, have extended to me on the national holiday. For my part I wish you happiness and success as well as well-being to the German people. At the same time I beg you to accept the expression of my distinguished respect.

Khomeyni Message

AU161329 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 80 p 1

["Thanks From Iran for Congratulations: Reply From Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni to Erich Honecker"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni has sent the following cable to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council:

In the name of God, I rejoiced at the congratulations that you, your excellency, have conveyed to me on the occasion of the national holiday. On behalf of the Iranian people and myself I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to you.

HONECKER GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181232 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Erich Honecker telegram to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, congratulating him on the Syrian national day]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the Syrian national day, the 34th anniversary of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Syrian territory, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR].

The telegram reads:

On the occasion of the SAR national holiday I convey to you, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, to all members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party as well as to the friendly Syrian people the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

We are watching with great sympathy and interest the resolute struggle of the Syrian people for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East conflict, against the intensified attacks of imperialism, Zionism and their allies on the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples. We appreciate your personal contribution, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, to warding off the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy in the Middle East, and assure you again of the firm solidarity support of the GDR in this hard struggle.

It gives me particular satisfaction to be able to say that the traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, which is based on our common goals in the anti-imperialist struggle, is further deepening. I wish you, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, personal well-being as well as further successes in the Syrian people's struggle for peace and social progress.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has congratulated Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH CONCLUDES BERLIN SYNOD

AU171306 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 16 Apr 80 p 2

["Support for the Efforts to Carry on Detente: Synodal Session in Berlin Concluded"]

[Text] Berlin (NZ)--yesterday, at the conclusion of their conference at Berlin's Stephanus foundation, the participants in the Synod of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg underscored the challenge, resulting from the assignment and affirmation of Jesus Christ, to seek and encourage talks in which the efforts for detente are carried on. In this context the synod approvingly referred to the "Statement on the Current World Policy Situation" of the Federation of GDR Evangelical Churches and to the final communique of the Budapest consultations among leading staff workers of the World Council of Churches and of its member churches in the socialist countries. The synod appealed to the congregations to heed these words.

At their session the 113 synod members of the Berlin-Brandenburg church expressed their conviction to continue with the objective of a united Evangelical church in the GDR.

CHRISTIAN CIRCLES GROUP MEETS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU181414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 80 p 7

["Obligation to Struggle for Peace: Christian Circles Work Group on the 35th Anniversary of the Liberation From Fascism"]

[Summary] "Brandenburg (ADN)--The participants in a session of the Christian Circles Work Group at the National Council of the GDR National Front have termed the behest of the victims in the struggle against Hitler's fascism an obligation for those living.

In Brandenburg on Wednesday [16 April], on the 35th anniversary of the liberation, they displayed their firm resolve for common commitment to further strengthening the GDR and the consolidation of peace.

"The chairman of the work group, Guenther Grewe, welcomed among the participants church dignitaries and theologists, and public personalities including Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council; Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs; Rude Bellmann, head of the work group for church affairs of the SED Central Committee; Otto Hartmut Fuchs, member of the Presidium of the CDU Main Executive; as well as Superintendent Reinhard Carstens and Parson Ulrich Heilmann, as representatives of the Federation of the GDR's Evangelical Churches and of the church leadership of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg."

Church Counselor Karl Pagel from Lobetal and Parson Peter Schrimpf from Rangsdorf spoke at wreath-laying ceremonies for the victims of the antifascist resistance at the Marienberg memorial.

"In a fundamental report state secretary Klaus Gysi appraised the common experiences of antifascists of most varied origins and concepts of the world and drew the final conclusion: 'Vigilance against plots against peace and detente and the readiness for a constructive dialogue beyond all differences has been an important lesson from World War II. I am saying this to encourage Christians and churches to seriously fully employ their appropriate means and potential to secure peace. The firm cohesion of all forces interested in preserving peace, in detente, disarmament and in social progress is, despite all differences in motivation, the requirement of the times in view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation.'

"As the state secretary underscored, in view of this situation interpretations to the effect that world peace is an inflationary and worn out filler must be contested. He who makes such a judgment is creating division in places where alliance is necessary because common interests are at stake, interests that involve the problem of mankind. Klaus Gysi underscored that in the past decades the churches in the GDR have increasingly utilized the possibilities given to them in order to strengthen and defend peace."

In the subsequent discussion Archbishop Melchizedek, exarch of the Moscow patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, praised the feats of those who gave their lives for the freedom of the peoples and he resolutely opposed the Brussels NATO decisions.

"Helmut Aris, president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in the GDR, recalled the more than 6 million Jews who fell victim to Nazi barbarism. He emphatically supported the Soviet disarmament proposals."

Superintendent Wolfgang Tittelbach-Helmrich from Arnstadt referred to Christian resistance to the Nazi regime and noted "we do not want to forget that destructive forces do not deserve tolerance."

Prof Dr Rosemarie Mueller-Streisand of the Theology Department of Berlin's Humboldt University stated that the church must stand on the right side of the barricade in the present class struggle.

Harald Schreiber, member of a Parish congregation council in Naumburg, explained the committed activities of Catholic Christians, including many priests, for a new state, order and society.

Noncommissioned Officer Juergen Meier, who descends from a family of theologists, noted that what has been built in 35 years also must be protected. Preacher Kurt Mueller of the Community of Seventh Day Adventists in Friedensau, Kreis Burg, pointed out that the Christians have found their home in the GDR and that he felt how confidence between Christians and Marxists was constantly growing.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES NEW REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

LD181356 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI)--Hungary has recognized Zimbabwe Republic and expressed its willingness to establish diplomatic ties with the newly independent African country. In a message to this effect, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has expressed congratulations to Zimbabwean head of state Canaan Banana on the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has sent a message of congratulations to Robert G. Mugabe on his election as prime minister.

KULCSAR COMMENTS ON CARTER DECISION ON IRAN

LD181845 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The U.S. President has stepped up his diplomatic, economic and military pressure on Iran. Here is a dispatch by New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar:

Following the earlier and recent bans on trade, the president is now left with only one so-called peaceful move: He can stop the delivery of food and medicines to Iran, which he has not yet done. In practice, the U.S. companies do not deliver foodstuffs and medicines to Iran, but the Washington administration considers a formal ban necessary, so that the West European governments should have something to join.

If the measures announced by me today and the concerted actions of our allies are not successful, then I can see no other step than some kind of military action to which in the given circumstances the United States has a prerogative and right, the President stated. Never before has Carter spoken so clearly about military action against Iran. Answering a question, he did not rule out the possibility of a naval blockade of Iran. To his knowledge, the capacity of transit roads from the USSR to Iran is not sufficient--this transpired from another answer--and the blockade will be effective.

In other words, the United States is now trying to blackmail Iran by complete economic failure and by starving it into surrender.

According to information leaked from the Pentagon earlier, the U.S. Navy will perhaps not blockade Iran's ports but will apply a simpler, somewhat less dangerous but not less effective method: It will lay mines at the entrance to Iranian ports. The U.S. Armed Forces gained experience in this sphere during the Vietnam war.

As for the result of what all this will be in Iran and the Middle East, and in general what consequences it will have in the Indian Ocean area, indications are that all this has hardly been assessed in Washington. What they are sizing up is how much the American electorate, now under the influence of a campaign of nationalist hysteria, value this type of steadfastness and forcefulness.

KADAR, GYENES MEET WITH ECUADOREAN CP LEADER

LD181740 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received the general secretary of the Ecuadorean Communist Party, Pedro Saad.

They briefed each other on the two parties' activities and exchanged opinions on the international situation, as well as about issues concerning the international communist and worker movements, including the situation of Latin American progressive movements. They also discussed ways in which relations between the Hungarian and Ecuadorean sister parties could be further expanded. Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, also took part in the meeting.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET KAMPUCHEA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181115 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 80 p 3

["On the National Holiday of Kampuchea; Greetings Message by Hungarian Leaders"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic sent the following message to Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, in Phnom Penh:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, we send you, the KNUFNS Central Committee, the People's Revolutionary Council and the Kampuchean people as a whole sincere friendly greetings and good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, National Assembly and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves. On this day, the Kampuchean people remember 17 April 1975, the day of the victory achieved over the foreign intruders and their domestic lackeys. However, the hopes pinned on the victory had been frustrated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which had enlisted in the service of foreign interests, discredited the ideals of socialism and committed a grave crime against the Kampuchean people.

Under the leadership of the KNUFNS, which brings together all strata of society, and with the internationalist assistance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Kampuchean patriotic and revolutionary forces have chased away their genocidal oppressors, carried the cause of the revolution to ultimate victory and begun to liquidate their grave heritage. The Hungarian people as a whole are sincerely glad of the promising results you have achieved in normalizing life. We can assure you that the Kampuchean people can continue to rely on the internationalist support of the Hungarian People's Republic. We will do our best to foster, taking advantage of favorable conditions, the development of a fruitful cooperation between our countries.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we sincerely wish that the KNUFNS, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and the friendly Kampuchean people may attain additional successes in building a new society and in defending the country's liberty and independence.

NEPSZABADSAG Marks Kampuchean Day

AU181310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] A day the world remembers today: 17 April 1975. On this day 5 years ago, following a prolonged and tortuous struggle, Lon Nol's hated pro-American system ceased to exist and the forces, the country's people, hoping for a better and happier future, expectantly looked to the power assumed in Phnom Penh.

The day of 17 April 1975 was a holiday for all those who condemned U.S. aggression in Indochina, the bloodiest and most destructive war of the era since World War II. Responsibility for the fact that 17 April 1975 failed to bring an era of tranquility, restoration, peace and national construction, after all, rests entirely with the obsessed extremist group that, taking unfair advantage of the sacrifice and faith of the masses and the vast moral, material and military assistance of fraternal Vietnam--following the example and at the instigation of the Beijing Maoists--created a regime that sullied and discredited the name of socialism.

National rebirth began on 17 April 1975 and its process, which was forced to make a 4-year detour, continued with the second, genuine liberation of Phnom Penh on 7 January 1979. It cannot be stated often enough: This country is making a heroic effort to recreate itself and eliminate the terrible devastations of Lon Nol's and then Pol Pot's and Ieng Sary's regimes.

This task is all the more difficult as internal and external conditions continue to be anything but tranquil and normal. With the active support of China and imperialism, the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs still continue skirmishing with the new revolutionary system. Their strength no longer suffices to reverse the situation, which is returning to a normal course, but it does suffice for them to disturb reconstruction and the consolidation of order and public safety.

The people of Kampuchea are not alone. They have behind them Vietnam, the Soviet Union and many fraternal socialist countries, including our country, and people devoted to independence and peace. These forces support Kampuchea, which is struggling with many problems, in the restoration of living conditions worthy of human beings and the development of society in a socialist direction.

On their national day, we hope the Kampuchean people may attain the greatest possible success on the path of their historic mission, restoration of the country's life and reestablishment of its reputation.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CSSR JUSTICE MINISTRY

LD192222 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI)--As we reported earlier, Justice Minister Imre Markoja headed the Hungarian delegation to the 6th conference of the socialist countries' justice ministers, held on April 15-17 in Prague. Following the meeting, a Hungarian-Czechoslovak agreement was signed in Prague on boosting Justice Ministry cooperation. The document was signed by Imre Markoja and Justice Ministers Jan Nemec of the Czech and Pavol Kiraly of the Slovak governments.

Speaking of the two events, Imre Markoja said in an interview with MTI: "We are holding ministerial conferences every two years. The recent meeting was attended by delegations of as many as 13 countries. Present were the representatives of two additional states which have stepped on the road of socialist development: Afghanistan and Ethiopia. We discussed legal questions of concern to the participating countries and conferred about ways of advancing relations among the justic ministries.

"The just signed Hungarian-Czechoslovak agreement is also designed to help improve our bilateral contacts. Under it, the Hungarian, the Czech and the Slovak justice ministries will carry on regular exchanges of experience regarding improvements in the socialist legal system and judicial organization," said Imre Markoja.

REPORTAGE ON 'SOVIET CULTURE DAYS' CELEBRATIONS

Leaders Attend Bolshoy Ballet

LD182316 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Summary] At the performance of "Spartacus" at the Grand Theatre in Warsaw by the Bolshoy Ballet company, marking the start of days of Soviet Culture in Poland, which this year coincides with the signing 35 years ago of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance, there were in attendance members of the Politburo and PZPR Central Committee Secretariat: Alojzy Karkoszka, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Emil Wojtaszek, Zdzislaw Zandarowski and Jerzy Waszczuk.

Lukaszewicz Speech

LD182313 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Jerzy Lukaszewicz in Warsaw Grand Theater on 18 April to mark beginning of Days of Soviet Culture in Poland--recorded]

[Excerpt] Esteemed gathering: Today's Polish People's Republic has become an important factor in European and world peace and order, a factor which helps to secure humanity's most important right, the right to live in peace. We raise this point often, and we are raising it with special emphasis today when the forces of the cold war are trying to unsettle the process of detente, and to weaken and slow down the peoples' endeavors to secure progress.

These efforts, regardless of the cliches and forces by which they are inspired, make it difficult to pursue the process of detente and normalization initiated by the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Everyone can see that the international situation, as a result of these disruptive acts of world imperialism, has become more complicated and difficult. But we are convinced that common sense will prevail, that the forces who desire further deterioration in the international situation will give in to the demands of the vast majority of people, and that the world will continue to develop in peace.

Like the Soviet Union, Poland is ready to continue making its own contribution to consolidating positive trends in international relations. This end is served by our country's initiatives--the initiatives of Comrade Edward Gierek on teaching communities to live in the spirit of peace, also the initiative taken at the eighth congress on holding here in Warsaw a conference on detente and disarmament; and finally the initiative undertaken jointly with the French Communist Party to hold a meeting of European communists on peace and detente.

Poland is fully identified with the Leninist policy of peace, consistently implemented by the Soviet Communist Party and its leader, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. This policy is bringing objective advantages to all peoples, because it is of objective value that, despite all kinds of adversity, Europe and the rest of the world are living in peace. This is the achievement of socialism, of the consistency and perseverence of the Soviet Union, Poland, the socialist countries and of all realistically minded peace-loving forces in the world striving for peace and democracy.

Today, consolidating the unity of socialist states is assuming increasing importance, and this applies also to the deepening of their friendship, cohesion and fraternity. This is well served by Poland's relations with the Soviet Union, by our bilateral contacts and our recognition in all areas of social, economic, political, ideological and cultural life.

Today's world, torn by political passions, compelled to produce material goods, has few examples of exchanges of moral and cultural values such as those which are typical of our cooperation, which has its roots in the deepest humanist values created by socialism. The empty words and slogans which accompany discussions about human rights hide the most important values: the human right to live in peace, to create whatever is needed by man. Our ideological opponents' most frequent contribution is the media's background noise, false interpretation of events, creations grown on the soil of national and moral nihilism, trendy forms of [word indistinct].

We are looking for a genuine exchange of cultural benefits which have their roots deep in human problems, in human endeavors and aspirations, an exchange of wise art which serves man, universal art which is not cosmopolitan. The rivalry between socialism and capitalism is taking place not only on the front of great political events and in the economic field and the economic efficiency of state organs; but of great importance is everything that deals with minds and hearts, imagination and dreams. Socialism has always derived its greatest strength from the approbation by the widest masses of people for its humanist ideals, for the concept it has produced of honorable life, embracing both material and spiritual values.

Today, in the era of struggle for man's increased awareness, we should with added force refer to our greatest wealth--our socialist ethical and philosophical motivation. We should develop more broadly the Marxist concept of life. In present-day capitalist societies, the ideological hunger can be seen very clearly, as can the search for values which give a deeper sense to human life.

The conditions of the socialist system, the socialist social and economic reality, the commonly developing culture have created an opportunity to develop a man aware of his place in society. But this is not done automatically; hence, the great mission of artistic work and creators of national culture bound ideologically and politically with the socialist road to development.

Szydlak Receives Soviet Delegation

LD182245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation in Poland to attend the Days of Soviet Culture in Poland led by Vasiliy Kukharskiy, USSR deputy minister of culture, was entertained today at the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. The delegation was received by Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Central Board. Results of cooperation between the friendship society and Soviet cultural institutions were discussed. It was stressed that the present, considerable achievements in this field provide a basis for sketching out even broader plans for the development of the society's cooperation in the next few years with various institutions and organizations in the Soviet Union.

Gierek Receives Zamyanin

LD181716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Poland in connection with the Days of Soviet Culture here.

Taking part in the meeting was Jerzy Lukaszewicz; and on the Soviet side were Vasiliy Shauro, director of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Petr Kostikov, director of a sector of the Foreign Department [as heard] of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the friendly and warm meeting, the role and significance of cultural exchanges, which are growing year by year, in the further deepening of Polish-Soviet relations were stressed. The conviction was expressed that the current Days of Soviet Culture in Poland, like the Days of Polish Culture celebrated last year in the Soviet Union, will contribute to the further mutual acquaintance with each other and strengthening friendship between both our peoples.

Zimyanin Visits Karolin

LD192312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Events connected with the Days of Soviet Culture are being held throughout Poland to provide a general review of the Soviet Union's creative achievements. The headquarters of the Mazowsze state song and dance ensemble in Karolin was visited yesterday by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Poland in connection with the Days of Soviet Culture. He was accompanied by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The ensemble put on a show of folk songs and dances from all regions of our country, performed together with Soviet songs. In concluding their visit to Karolin, the visitors inspected the many souvenirs of Mazowsze's foreign tours. Also yesterday, Mikhail Zimyanin, accompanied by Andrzej Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the house of Polish-Soviet Friendship under construction in Warsaw.

Zimyanin Departs

LD202226 Warsaw PAP in English 2153 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 April, PAP--Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, left here today at the end of a four-day visit during which he conferred with the party chief Edward Gierek and other senior party officials on the further progress of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. Zimyanin and the officials who accompanied him had taken part in the inauguration here last Friday of the Soviet culture festival in Poland.

ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU181955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 18/4/1980--Talks were held in Warsaw between the delegation of the Romanian State Planning Committee, headed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the delegation of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission.

On the occasion, an analysis was made of the continuous development of the Romanian-Polish relations of economic collaboration and cooperation, and of the activity developed by the central planning bodies in the two countries in point of bilateral coordination of plans over the 1981-1985 period.

Solutions were found to a series of problems of mutual interest and measures were decided upon for developing long-term cooperation in machine building, chemistry and in the extractive industries in view of further increasing the volume of mutual deliveries. Nicolae Constantin called on Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Edward Babiuch sent to Nicolae Ceausescu the same cordial salutes on behalf of Edward Gierek. During the talks, the sides highlighted the development and diversification of the economic collaboration between Romania and Poland, in tune with the top-level Romanian-Polish agreements.

BABIUCH RECEIVES BRAZILIAN ENERGY MINISTER

LD181723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Cesar Cals, Brazilian minister of mines and energy. They discussed problems of cooperation between Poland and Brazil, particularly in the coal mining sector. Taking part in the meeting was Wolodzimierz Lejczak, minister of mining.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON EXPORT STIMULATION

LD191652 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 April--The Polish Government has recently adopted a resolution on changes in the system of planning and management in major enterprises specializing in export production. The (?guiding) principle of the resolution [words indistinct], is the necessity to speed up the processes of export orientation in the economy. The goal is to create such economic conditions in [words indistinct] would be a priority for the majority of industrial establishment. It is also to make the establishments fulfil their export tasks not because of an administrative order but because the implementation of export targets creates conditions for further development of enterprises and gives financial incentives for employees.

The resolution concerns 17 plants, industrial combines and amalgamations that count in export production. A special system of investment planning, employment, wage and remuneration funds has been divised for them. The managers of the 17 have been authorized to buy raw materials, materials and semi-final products necessary for export production from other enterprises that produce and export those goods. This will curb the export of simpler and cheaper goods and increase the export of labour-consuming products.

The managers have also been authorized to import over the planned quota provided that they succeed in exceeding the planned trade balance. The managers will also be able to employ as many people as they think necessary for extra export tasks. The only restriction here is the productivity of labour which cannot be lower than planned.

In accordance with the government resolution, the privilege of setting up an additional bonus find will be implemented depending on the efficiency of acquiring foreign currencies and the export growth. The bonus fund will be distributed among the employees of the company and cooperating establishments. It is only a part of the export industry that comes within the government's resolution. Nevertheless the resolution marks a significant step along the way towards export specialization of Polish economy.

ZAMBIA'S PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES VICE PRESIDENT RADULESCU

AU171935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Lusaka, (AGERPRES), 17/4/1980--Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of Romania's State Council, had talks in Lusaka with Daniel Lisulon, prime minister of Zambia. On the occasion, warm salutes were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda. The talks referred to problems of the bilateral economic cooperation as well as the cooperation in other fields of mutual interests.

RADULESCU VISITS ZIMBABWE TO MARK INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

Festivities in Capitol

AU181200 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1000 GMT on 18 April 1980 reports that "Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council, represented Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at last night's festivities in Harare, formerly Salisbury [as heard], on the proclamation of the independence of the new African state Zimbabwe."

Meeting With President Banana

AU191925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, (AGERPRES), 19/4/1980--The President of the Zimbabwe Republic Canaan Banana, received Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, the personal envoy of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, who attended the activities marking the independence proclamation of the Zimbabwe state. From President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu congratulations and wishes of good health were conveyed to the Zimbabwe head of state and his wife, as well as wishes to progress on the road of independent development of the country and to the Zimbabwe people. Thanking, the president of the Zimbabwe Republic conveyed on his behalf and on behalf of his wife warm feelings of friendship as well as wishes of good health and personal happiness to Romania's president and to Elena Ceausescu, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Talks With Mugabe

AU201816 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] During his visit to Harare as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal envoy to the events marking the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence, Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council was received by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe Africa National Union [ZANU] party. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Gheorghe Radulescu handed Prime Minister Mugabe a personal message, and conveyed to him warm and friendly greetings on the occasion of the proclamation of independence, as well as congratulations and wishes for success in his noble mission at the head of the free and independent Zimbabwe, and to the Zimbabwean people wishes for new successes in fulfilling their aspirations for national and social justice, for progress and prosperity in a free and sovereign country.

Expressing warm thanks for the message and satisfaction with the fact that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent a personal envoy to the events marking the independence proclamation, Robert Mugabe conveyed to the Romanian president warmest friendly wishes for health and happiness, for every greater successes in achieving the great targets of the country's socioeconomic development.

Comrade Robert Mugabe stressed that at this time of historical importance for the people of Zimbabwe, his government, the ZANU party and the entire nation express profound gratitude for the particularly important political, diplomatic, moral and material support granted by our people, by the RCP and personally by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the just cause of the Zimbabwean people.

During their talk, the sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity established between the two peoples and parties during the years of national liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, and stressed that the new conditions created by the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence will open up broad prospects for developing and intensifying the political, economic, scientific and cultural relations between Romania and Zimbabwe.

The sides also emphasized certain concrete actions that can reflect the common desire to develop those relations in the interests of the two countries and peoples and of the cause of peace, cooperation, detente and national independence.

TALKS WITH SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUE

AU181952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/4/1980--On April 18 continued in Bucharest the official talks between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, and the head of the Federal Political (Foreign Affairs) Department of the Swiss Confederation Pierre Aubert.

During the talks they analyzed the stage of the collaboration relations on multiple planes between Romania and Switzerland stressing that they witness an ascending course.

The two ministers expressed the wish of their governments to further act for intensifying and expanding the Romanian-Swiss collaboration in various domains and especially for finding out fresh ways and forms of bilateral economic cooperation as well as in the fields of technique, science and culture. They also approached some problems of the current international political activity.

They pointed to the necessity that all states and governments should intensify their efforts for halting the worsening of international political climate, for resuming the process of detente and understanding in the world, for strictly observing the states' independence and sovereignty.

During the talks they had a deep exchange of views on the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. They highlighted the importance of the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting which should take place in scheduled time and which should give fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act's provisions as a unitary while, should lead to the adoption of concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament.

The two ministers underlined the common wish of their countries to further make their contribution to the exclusively political settlement of all disputes among states, to the adoption of concrete measures for halting the arms race, to the achievement of disarmament, the consolidation of peace, security and independence in Europe and worldwide, to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

The talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The head of the Federal Political (Foreign Affairs) Department of the Swiss Confederation, Federal Councellor Pierre Aubert, now on an official visit to Romania, gave on Friday a dinner in honour of the Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENT, MARGARITESCU VIEW ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU181954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, (AGERPRES) 18/4/1980--Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, received Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, head of the Romanian delegation to the proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Colombian commission of economic and technical cooperation.

A message of friendship was conveyed to Colombia's president on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking for the message, the president of Colombia requested that sincerest wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to the Romanian head of state. The Colombian head of state was pleased to recall the meetings and talks he had with Romania's president, emphasizing that the Romanian head of state's friendship was an honour to him.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the results of the proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Colombian commission of economic and technical cooperation, as well as the joint wish to cooperate for seeking out new ways and means of intensifying relations between Romania and Colombia, of deepening and diversifying commercial exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation.

DUMA HOLDS TALKS WITH DANISH PRIME MINISTER, OTHER OFFICIALS

AU181038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Copenhagen AGERPRES 18/4/1980--Anker Joergensen, Danish prime minister, received Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the steady development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Denmark, and both countries' wish was stressed of further providing those relations with broader prospects on a political, economic and cultural plane.

Approached were questions regarding international relations, as well as some aspects of the international situation of mutual interest.

The Danish prime minister requested that his consideration, as well as best wishes of good health be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, along with the wishes of progress to the Romanian people.

The Romanian minister also had an interview with Lise Oestergaard, minister for cultural affairs. They signed a programme for the application of the cultural agreement between the two countries over April 1, 1980-March 31, 1982. The programme stipulates further exchanges in the fields of science, education, art and culture, as well (?as radio) and television.

Aurel Duma had talks with Eigil Joergensen, standing under-secretary of state, and with Ole Bierring, head of Foreign Affairs Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, when examined was the evolution of the Romanian-Danish relations, stress being laid on the possibilities of developing and diversifying economic exchanges and co-operation and production.

During the exchange of opinions on the current international situation emphasis was placed on the need for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it should give a real impulse to the translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act, contributing to the resumption of the process of detente and to the improvement of the international climate. Both sides pointed to the necessity of making all efforts for solving international differences by peaceful means, for strictly observing the fundamental principles of international law in interstate relations.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NAVON ON ISRAELI NATIONAL DAY

AU210947 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 80 p 5

[Cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon on Israel's independence anniversary]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Yitzhaq Navon, president of the State of Israel:

The 32nd anniversary of the foundation of the State of Israel gives me the opportunity to extend heartfelt congratulations and wishes for peace, well-being and prosperity to you and the Israeli people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SPANISH SOCIALIST LEADER GONZALEZ CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

LD191048 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] In the Romanian capital, Bucharest, Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez has been voicing his party's concern over the current international situation and over matters of detente and security.

He met yesterday with the Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, to whom he spoke up in defense on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid next autumn.

Departure From Bucharest

AU191014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/4/1980--Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, secretary-general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, left Bucharest on Saturday morning after paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P. On his visit Felipe Gonzalez Marquez was accompanied by Jose Federico de Carbajal, member of the S.S.W.P. Executive Commission.

BEIJING FESTIVITY MARKS PUBLICATION OF CEAUSESCU WORKS

AU191930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, (AGERPRES), 19/4/1980--A friendly get-together took place in Beijing on Saturday devoted to the presentation of the first tome of the series "Ceausescu-Selected Works" which has been recently put out by the main political publishing house of the People's Republic of China--THE PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Present were Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat, head of the Propaganda Department of the C.C. of the Communist Party China, vice premier of the State Council, Zhu Muzhi, member of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, deputy head of propaganda of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, other officials.

Chen Hanbo, director ad interim of the printings direction of the People's Republic of China, showed in the address he made on the occasion that the publishing in Chinese of the series "Ceausescu-Selected Works" is the live expression of the continuously strengthening friendship and solidarity between the R.C.P., between the two countries and peoples. The content of the first volume of Nicolae Ceausescu's works--he said--tellingly mirrors the glorious struggle of the Romanian people over a period of dynamic development, systematically synthesizing the precious experience of the RCP in guiding the work of building the socialist society and in showing the Romanian people the direction of its future development.

Emphasizing the theoretical and practical value of the works included in the first tome, the speaker emphasized that they are historic documents recording the victories won by the R.C.P. and Romanian people. We are very glad to see that under the leadership of the R.C.P. at head Nicolae Ceausescu--he said--the Romanian people recorded brilliant achievements in the development of the national economy, of science and culture, in raising the living standard, in defending the national independence and sovereignty. The speaker appreciated Romania's development rates in the years since Nicolae Ceausescu has been leading the R.C.P., as having no precedent in Romania's previous history and rare pair on a world level.

Stressing that the Chinese people always nurtured and nurtures feelings of high esteem and deep friendship for the Romanian Communist Party, for the Romanian people, the speaker showed the putting out of the series "Ceausescu-Selected Works" will offer the Chinese people the opportunity to get to know more and deeper the traditions of revolutionary struggle of the R.C.P., of the Romanian people, for national and social liberation, as well as the great achievements recorded in the building of the socialist society, and will also give it the possibility to know an experience useful in the carrying through of the programme's of multilateral modernization of the Chinese society.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISITS TO INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Bucharest Industrial Units

AU170838 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today is paying a working visit to Bucharest industrial units." It is a new opportunity to discuss and examine on the spot ways and means to efficiently implement programs in order to continuously develop and modernize the national economy and improve the material and cultural living standard of our nation, in the spirit of the documents set forth by the 12th party congress. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu first visited the Timpuri Noi machine-building enterprise where he was warmly welcomed by hundreds of working people and where he had a working dialogue with specialists of the enterprise.

Brasov County

AU191019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/4/1980--On Saturday morning President Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to several industrial units in Brasov County.

These fresh meetings occasion an analysis, together with working people, experts, responsible factors in the respective enterprises and the relevant ministries, of the way in which the provisions for this year and for the entire five-year period are implemented, new measures for diversifying production, for raising its quality and efficiency in conditions of lower material consumption being set.

The inhabitants of Brasov welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu with particular joy and satisfaction.

The Steagul Rosu enterprise was the first unit visited. There examined were the possibilities of increasing the truck output, diversifying their range corresponding to the needs of the national economy and of export in the existing capacities. The dialogue with local experts and with executives of the relevant ministry focused on questions regarding the rise in the dieselization degree of the truck output.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to industrial units in Brasov County continues.

Visit to Covasna County

AU191928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/4/1980--Continuing his working visit he has begun this morning to some counties of the country President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Sf Gheroghe municipality, Covasna County's seat.

There, the visit began on the town's industrial platform. He visited the enterprise for machines-aggregates, vehicle subassemblies and lorry, bus and tractor gearboxes which began to produce in January; this year, the enterprise for electric equipment, for vehicles and electric engines as well as the new productive capacities which have been recently commissioned.

CEAUSESCU EXPRESSES THANKS FOR REELECTION CONGRATULATIONS

AU180904 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian of 16 April 1980 on page 1 carries the 300-word text of a letter of thanks President Nicolae Ceausescu has addressed to all those working people, institutions, ministries, social, economic and cultural organizations, party mass and civic organizations who have congratulated him on his reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The 500-word introduction to the letter stresses that "with deep satisfaction and joy all our people have greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position of president" of Romania and that this was expressed in numerous letters and telegrams by people from every corner of the country, irrespective of nationality. In the letter itself, President Nicolae Ceausescu states that he views these letters and cables "as an expression of our people's adherence to and trust in the party, its domestic and foreign policy and as a forceful assertion of all our nation's will to resolutely implement the lofty program" of Romania's socioeconomic flourishing.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL TALKS WITH POLAND--Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/4/1980--Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister, received on April 14 Zygmunt Najdowski, Polish minister of culture and the arts, now visiting Romania. Satisfaction was expressed during the talk at the ever upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Poland. They approached questions related to the possibilities and ways of further expanding the bilateral cooperation on multiple planes, and the cultural-artistic exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 14 Apr 80 AU]

TITO'S CONDITION 'EXCEPTIONALLY GRAVE'

LD211150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of the health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is exceptionally grave, [izuzetno tesko]. The hemorrhaging, which is continuing, the considerable damage to the liver accompanied by severe jaundice, pneumonia, the high temperature and heart weakness are threatening the life of the comrade president. Kidney functioning has not been restored. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

SUNDIC ASSESSES U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS, WEST EUROPE'S REACTION

LD181740 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Certain events in the international community which do not augur well merit broad comment. While there are still no official reactions from Tehran to the second round of Carter's economic sanctions, here is how Milika Sundic assesses the ultimatum by the U.S. President:

President Carter has confirmed what many expected: that the United States will take certain military measures against Iran if the efforts made up to now for the freeing of the U.S. diplomats held captive in Tehran fail to produce results. The U.S. President even made it clear that this is the only step at his disposal which he sees in the present situation, calling it the right of the United States. Following the break in diplomatic relations with Iran and the call on the U.S. West European allies to follow the reprisal measures against the government in Tehran, this is without doubt the most pessimistic view of a possible way out of the crisis into which U.S.-Iranian relations have fallen. President Carter did not state explicitly which military measures he had in mind, probably because he expects that the Iranian authorities will positively resolve the problem of the hostages and because he considers that the economic sanctions which he has made public will induce Iran to give up.

The economic sanctions which the U.S. President announced are similar to those which Carter brought against the Soviet Union. Among other things they envisage a ban on sending funds to Iran; a ban on all imports from Iran; a halt on transport communications; a ban on military shipments to the Iranian Army previously ordered and paid for; a ban on the shipment of food and medicines; the isolation of Iran in the international post and other communications; and finally, the confiscation of $8 billion which Iran has in U.S. banks and which will be used for paying compensation to the hostages and their families and companies which have claims on Iran.

As can be seen, the situation is extremely delicate and dangerous. Carter obviously holds the view that during the last 5 months, the time which has elapsed since the U.S. diplomats were taken captive, he has been too mild, while in Tehran they consider that the U.S. President bears full responsibility for all that has occurred in Iranian-U.S. relations since the overthrow of Shah Reza Pahlavi. In Iran maybe they are not all united, but as things stand at the moment, no one is afraid of the U.S. threats and economic sanctions. It is not even known any longer when the second round of parliamentary elections in Iran, which were scheduled a few days ago for 2 May and then immediately moved to another date, will be held. On this, as is well known, depends to a great extent the fate of the hostages in view of the fact that the Revolution Council of Iran previously adopted a decision to the effect that the imprisoned U.S. diplomats be transferred to the competence of the Parliament.

It is characteristic that on this occasion President Carter did not mention the U.S. European allies, to whom he addressed a warning a few days ago that they should join him in his reprisal measures against Iran. He probably deemed this inadvisable, for West Europe has in any case found itself in a very delicate situation: That is, it cannot renounce either its alliance with America or Iranian oil. However, the news that the European Parliament, which has its seat in Strasburg, had called upon the European Community member countries to break off diplomatic relations with Iran came as a sensation. The recommendation by the European Parliament does not bind the governments of the member countries, but in spite of this it points to the conclusion that West Europe will, albeit with a heavy heart, bow to U.S. pressure.

For the moment it is indeed difficult to foresee how the U.S.-Iranian controversy will end; a controversy in which West Europe is also entangled against its will. However, we cannot escape the impression that all sides in the controversy are making moves which do not augur well.

U.S. DELAYING SOLUTIONS TO IRAN, PALESTINE CRISES

AU191945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Here is a talk by Bojan Dimitrijevic on U.S. difficulties in Iran and the Middle East:

Carter's speeches and Brzezinski's analyses demonstrate that the new American international concept is based on multipolarism instead of bipolarism as in the past. Bipolarism considered the other superpower as its sole worthy competitor and partner, thus everything else was subordinated to that. The new strategy accepts a larger number of centers with which the United States wants to establish relations of partnership. Many people who thus appraise the new U.S. international behavior believe that with its presence in Afghanistan the other superpower wanted to thwart this new U.S. strategy, to let the United States know that things have remained as they were at the end of the last war, that is, in the sphere of bipolarism of the two superpowers which are the sole worthy negotiators and to which all others should subordinate themselves.

At any rate, the new U.S. strategy is confronted by two difficulties--Iran and Palestine. In both cases it appears that one expects better results will be achieved through protracting the situation than by quick measures. In the case of Iran, for the United States it would not be difficult at all to condemn the monarchy and all its consequences and to establish contact quickly and easily with the Iranian revolution. However, it appears as if the United States abhors a quick solution, since such a solution would evoke a consolidation of those against reconciling with the United States. Instead, with the situation being protracted with the application of the policy of economic destabilization and military threats calculated at effecting domestic elections, the Americans, it appears, expect that with time those against reconciliation will yield to the educated Muslim antimonarchist intelligentsia from the ranks of the merchants. These people would be acceptable negotiators.

It is a similar case with Palestine. Here, too, the Americans are avoiding a quick solution so as not to provoke by such a solution the unanimous dissatisfaction of their traditional ally Israel. Instead, the Americans are delaying a solution, expecting that the irreconcilable people in Israel will fall from power and be replaced by negotiators who will understand the need for Palestinian independence as a condition for Israel's cooperation with the Arab world instead of Israel's opposition, the natural reaction against which is the Arab opposition to both Israel and the United States.

Although Iran and Palestine now represent the main difficulties of the U.S. strategy, the developments during the past week, like those in the preceding weeks, demonstrate that the United States does not deviate from its new concept.

This is better than something worse. It would be best if, instead of replacing bipolarism by multipolarism, the realization would prevail that peace in the world can be based solely on a cooperation on an equal footing of every country with every other country. This is the concept in favor of which the vast majority of the nonaligned countries are working. Some of the great powers have begun to adapt themselves to this concept, while others are still energetically opposing it. All these powers are doing this while proceeding from their own narrow interests. However, irrespective of this, the very beginnings of the adaptations of the great powers confirm the historic justification and inevitability of the nonaligned concept.

COLOVIC DISCUSSES UN SESSION ON GLOBAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU192035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] In New York, the UN committee of the whole ended its first session chaired by Bogdan Crnobrnja at which representatives of both the developed and the developing countries discussed the preparations for global economic negotiations. These negotiations should begin at a special session of the UN General Assembly at the end of August. Here is a talk concerning this committee by Dragan Colovic:

The constructive atmosphere which prevailed at this meeting was certainly the most important feature. It was demonstrated that there is no principled resistance, at least no public resistance, to the very idea on holding global economic negotiations. A progress also can be seen in the fact that a noticeable differentiation has occurred in the group of the developed Western countries in their approach to the negotiations. The countries of the European Community have made a great step, we would also say a well-intentioned gesture, toward the Group of 77 developing countries by proposing some 30 questions on which negotiations would be possible. This is a significant step closer to the positions of the developing countries, which offered 60 questions.

Switzerland went even further and proposed also those questions on which the countries of the European Community and other developed Western countries continue to maintain a reserve. Norway went farthest: It did not only show its readiness to negotiate on all questions, but also to assume obligations resulting from the talks.

However, the behavior of the United States and the developed countries of the East has caused confusion and surprise among the developing countries. The United States obviously holds different views than the countries of the European Community and other developed Western countries. Being unable to impose its views on a unified--that is, a coordinated--approach of the Western developed countries toward the developing countries, the United States took a rather passive attitude at the meeting of the UN committee of the whole in New York. It is obvious that the United States does not want at this stage to politically follow the publicly demonstrated readiness and efforts of the countries of the European Community to meet the demands of the developing countries. The objective position of the United States and the European Community in international economic and political relations is different and this, it appears, is the main reason for such behavior.

The developed countries of the East also have been, even more than earlier, reserved, justifying this by wanting first to study well the proposals of the Group of 77 developing countries and only then to set forth their view.

All this points to the conclusion that, despite a certain progress made at the first meeting of the UN committee of the whole, one should not nurture excessive optimism as regards the final outcome of these negotiations.

Moreover, the proposals made by the developed countries of Western Europe primarily aim at solving the acute, that is, short-term economic problems and are not measures and actions aimed at long-term structural changes in the world economy which would make possible a considerably more rapid development of the developing countries and their greater participation and responsibility in world affairs.

For this reason only the next meeting of the UN committee of the whole at the beginning of May in New York will demonstrate what are the actual possibilities for reaching an agreement on vital problems, something which calls for much patience and good will by both the developed and the developing countries in order to coordinate the very different and contrary interests.

PREPARATIONS FOR TRADE UNION CONFERENCE REACH FINAL STAGE

LD191350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--The preparations for the World Trade Union Conference on Development, which will begin in Belgrade on 22 April, have entered their final stage. A working group, consisting of representatives of the Italian Confederation of Workers Trade Unions (CISL), the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL), the Italian Union of Labor (UIL), the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT), the French Democratic Confederation of Labor (CFDT), the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) and the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions started work today. The group is considering the preparations made so far and the suggestions concerning the conference's work and its final document. About 20 delegations are expected to arrive today, including those from the PRC, Pakistan, Iraq, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Malta and Finland.

Aims of Trade Union Conference

LD191354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)--The French, Italian, Algerian and Yugoslav trade unions, the initiators and organisers of the World Trade Union Conference on Development to be held in Belgrade from April 22 to 25, underline the wish for the conference to define the directions of the future trade union struggle in the world, without any attempts at creating supranational forms of trade union organisation. They also point out the need for leaving behind trade union differences from the past and avoiding all mutual accusations at the forthcoming Belgrade conference.

A common platform is aspired for, a platform which would be presented to the forthcoming global north-south negotiations so that trade union positions would also be taken into account when defining the strategy of struggle for the new international economic order.

For the first time in thirty years, representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, whose members include the East European socialist countries, and of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, two ideologically opposed trade union centres, will sit together at a trade union conference. At the Belgrade conference, representatives of the two world trade union centres and of trade union organizations not committed to blocs will try to point to problems in whose solution all workers in the world are equally interested, regardless of ideological commitments, political systems and bloc division.

The Belgrade World Trade Union Conference will primarily focus on problems of the inequitable distribution of resources, exploitation, unemployment, social insecurity and poverty and isolationism, including various protectionist measures. The problems in evidence strengthen the awareness of the definite inter-dependence of the present-day world and untenability of the concepts of narrowly conceived or simplified trade union struggle in the world.

Trade union organizations worldwide are becoming increasingly aware of the need for common action. It is becoming increasingly clear that the attainment of an equitable distribution of resources and of a world in which economic development will not have profits but, instead, general social progress for its goal presupposes an approach to the present-day world problems with worker interests in mind.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV SEEKS TALKS ON VEHICLE PRODUCTION

LD192307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow--Ivan Arkhipov, vice premier of the Soviet Government, stated today that the Soviet Union desires to start early talks with Yugoslavia on expanding cooperation in the production of special road vehicles for transporting various types of cargo.

This refers to refigerator trucks, road tankers, mixers, dump trucks, semi-trailiers and vehicles for transporting garbage, which the Yugoslav producers are exhibiting in cooperation with Progres of Belgrade, at the Moscow exhibition grounds in Sokolniki. Yugoslav producers procure from the Soviet Union several types of vehicles and then put superstructures of their own design and production on such vehicles.

Vehicles for such purposes have evoked lively interest among Soviet businessmen. Following his tour of the exhibition today, Ivan Arkhipov said that this cooperation should be expanded. This also implies a production increase in Yugoslav factories participating in this cooperation. It is our wish that talks be started as soon as possible on the division and extent of work, that contracts be signed and cooperation agreed on, Arkhipov stated to Yugoslav correspondents. In his words, what one has in mind is cooperation this year and in the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

The following factories take part in this cooperation: Utva in Pancevo, Gosa in Smederevo, Wagon factory in Kraljevo, Itas in Kocevje, Rudi Cajavec in Banja Luka, Saturnus in Ljubljana, Vuteks in Vukovar, the factory in Jula, and on the Soviet side the well-known producers of Kamaz, Maz and Kraz.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER ABU IYAD ARRIVES ON V[illegible]IT

LD182[illegible]08 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1729 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Franjo Herljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, Abu Iyad, member of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived on a friendly visit to our country today.

KRAIGHER MEETS ZIMBABWE PLANNING, INFORMATION MINISTERS

LD211024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 21 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher met in Salisbury yesterday with a group of Zimbabwe ministers. Kraigher is staying in Salisbury to attend the celebration of the proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe.

Sergej Kraigher had talks with Minister of Planning and Development of Labour Edgar Tekere, Minister of Information and Tourism Nathan Shamuyaria and Minister of Mining Morris Niagumbo.

Possible forms of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe were particularly discussed during the meeting. Concrete tasks-short-term forms of cooperation in the fields of mining, agriculture, communications, road transportation and energy must primarily be determined, it was assessed. Cooperation in the field of the transformation of Zimbabwe's existing information system was also touched upon. Particular stress was laid on training Zimbabwe workers and the aid of Yugoslav experts. Sergej Kraigher had a special talk with Edgar Tekere, the general secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-ZANU-Patriotic Front, the party of Premier Robert Mugabe.

KRAIGHER MEETS WITH BANGLADESH PRIME MINISTER IN SALISBURY

LD211022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 21 Apr 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Salisbury, April 21 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher (?met) in Salisbury with Bangladesh Premier Rahman. Premier Rahman primarily inquired about President Tito's health condition and expressed the wish for his recovery.

Sergej Kraigher and Premier Rahman discussed the state of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh. Satisfaction was expressed with cooperation to date. Premier Rahman also thanked for the assistance Yugoslavia has so far extended to Bangladesh. Middle East problems and the role of non-aligned countries in preserving international peace and security were also discussed during [words indistinct].

DOLANC ANALYZES ROLE, ORGANIZATION OF PARTY MINORITIES

AU191805 Ljubluana DELO in Slovene 15 Apr 80 pp 4-6

["Text" of Stane Dolanc address to the law school of Ljubljana University on 14 April]

[Excerpt] Free Discussion and Well-Argued Struggle of Opinions Are a Condition for Forming Best Solutions

In the practice of the LCY we know several basic kinds of minorities. Let me point out the nature and the significance of some of them. Members of the basic organizations or organs of the LCY differ regarding the level of their general, professional and Marxist education, regarding their place and role in the division of labor, regarding the level and quality of their experiences in work and life, and so forth, and they differ as the number of organizations and organs increases. Under the conditions of a free discussion, it is quite normal that the members cannot always accept the ideas, opinions and proposals of some people, so the proposers remain a minority. A minority in the stage of a free, comradely search for the best solution is a working minority and it is a completely normal occurrence in a democratic and revolutionary organization. The LCY resolutely advocates a free and well-argued presentation of positions and proposals and for their democratic confrontation with others, of course on the position of the program directions and the policy of the LCY. This also is a condition for adopting the best positions and decisions and for all the members fully engaging themselves in implementing them.

The Revolutionary Movement Must Create Conditions for a Search for New Ideas

In revolutionary practice, programmatic-strategic decisions of a stage and of a topical nature are intertwined with the aims and tasks of the LCY.

While they are arising and are being implemented in conformity with the essence and the principles of democratic centralism, individuals or groups appear with new ideas and positions differing from the adopted ones. It depends on various circumstances whether the majority will accept the new ideas and positions. The revolutionary movement must create conditions for the development of creative efforts and for the search for new ideas and solutions. Long and great efforts, renunciations and sacrifices are sometimes needed for the majority to accept what is new and revolutionary. If those advocating the new ideas and positions, despite their conviction concerning the significance of these, do not meet with understanding on the part of the majority, a covert or overt opposition to the majority may arise or a faction may be created. In the latter case, the minority is eliminated organizationally, through action, and usually a new organization is created.

The appearance of organizational minorities in the party, as is shown by the experiences of the contemporary workers movement, leads as a rule to greater or lesser conflicts, which particularly applies in those cases where there are differences in ideopolitical positions. It is a constant need and duty of a revolutionary party to examine from the position of the interests of the workers class and the positions of Marxism, in good time, with arguments and in a critical fashion, the strivings and occurrences which concern these minorities and the reasons for their creation and their ideopolitical aims and purposes. The minorities--including those of an organizational nature--more frequently appear in the process of the practical implementation of the positions and conclusions of the party. If they arise as an expression and a result of a creative analysis and of concrete circumstances and if their positions are in accord with the program directions and the current policy of the party, the minorities may contribute to the revolutionary movement. In the opposite case they lead to a destruction of the urgently needed action unity of the socialist forces and cause political damage, in the same way as political damage is caused by those who advocate dogmatic views in the struggle of opinions in various circumstances and communities.

The one-sided and incorrect comprehension or negation of the values of democratic centralism have been appearing in the party and the workers movement, especially outside the two. Although these phenomena have occurred under different circumstances and although their motives and aims have differed, they also have been an indicator of certain crisis situations in the party and in the socialist movement and a consequence of the laggings and deviations in the movement of the revolution or in the building of socialism.

Those Who Denied the Values of Democratic Centralism at the Same Time Denied the Achievements of the Revolution and the Unity of Yugoslavia

In the recent period of our socialist development, attempts to deny the values of democratic centralism have been a sure sign of the strengthening of those forces that wished to check or to deny the significant achievements of our socialist revolution and to deny the unity of the material and social interests and aims of the workers class and the working people, the peoples and nationalities of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. This also has been shown in the denial of the need for a united ideopolitical direction of social development, of the need for united political institutions and organizations or for revolutionary actions.

Most varied unilateral views or a denial of the significance of democratic centralism in most cases have a liberal-petty bourgeois, bureaucratic-dogmatic or nationalistic nature both in their content and in their ideopolitical direction.

The liberal-petty bourgeois position tries to deny the value and significance of democratic centralism, alleging that it denies a LCY member his freedom in asserting his self-managing rights. [paragraph continues]

They also claim that it is not in harmony with the social role which the LCY [passage indistinct] in party life, in all the stages of the formation and realization of positions and conclusions enables an LCY member, and its organizations and organs to work as revolutionary subjects of the building of socialist self-management and a cohesive moving force of the overall development of the country. A free expression of the individual thoughts and intentions of every member, organization and organ of the LCY and their free, democratic confrontation and ideopolitical and action unification increases the influence and practical effects of their activity many times. That is precisely what various petty bourgeois liberals and others who oppose socialist self-management and a revolutionary transformation of the society do not want.

Yugoslav Communists Have Always Waged a Struggle Against Bureaucratic-Dogmatic Tendencies

Bureaucratic-dogmatic tendencies and understanding of democratic centralism have, in fact, prevailed in the history of the workers movement and I believe that I am not wrong it if I claim that the Yugoslav communists--regardless of how the principles of democratic centralism were formally or otherwise laid down in the statutory documents--were the first who in their daily practice, in their life among the people before the revolution, and during the revolution and immediately after it in particular, began subjectively and objectively to oppose such tendencies. It is especially necessary to draw attention to the fact that nothing else could be possible in view of the role which the Yugoslav Communist Party consciously determined for itself within the masses and among the masses and which the LCY has consistently developed in accordance with the role that it defined for itself and which it plays in the socialist self-managing system.

Such a development of understanding of democratic centalism has undoubtedly produced ideological and political incentives from the struggle that our party waged with the Cominform, from its own experiences gained in the struggle against deformations and deviations that appeared also in our country and which were particularly discussed at the fourth plenum at Brioni in 1966. The danger of bureaucratic-dogmatic tendencies objectively still exists. In view of the position and role which our party has played and is playing in society and which is objectively conditioned by the level of social development, the domestic and foreign situation in which we are building socialist self-managing relations, and in view of the problems of an economic, political and, not the least, ideological nature, problems that result from our development, such tendencies are understandable to a certain extent because in the practical political life many people believe that with discipline, with centralist management and with an apparent unity it is possible to resolve those problems more easily and rapidly. However, it is a different thing with those people who want the principle of democratic centralism consciously to be changed into a tool of centralism, unitarianism and statism. What is involved here is no longer the problem of democratic centralism but the problem of understanding the role of the LCY, a denial of our fundamental programmatic goals and, thus, essentially a counterrevolutionary activity. I have tried to draw attention to certain fundamental characteristics of the role, organization and activity of the workers class' party, to problems of internal relations. In this connection I am aware that these questions are constantly present in our political practice and theory, that they daily call for new answers to the role, action, organization and internal relations in the organizations of the workers class and in society in general.

ISLAMIC PAPER DENOUNCES 'UNTRUTHS' ABOUT BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA MUSLIMS

LD202130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Sarajevo--In its latest issue PREPOROD, the Islamic information newspaper, published an extensive review entitled "Who Is Disseminating Untruths and Sowing Confusion About Muslims in Yugoslavia."

The author of this review, Professor Dr Ahmed Smajlovic, president of the Council of Elders of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Croatia and Slovenia, refers to a recent report by the Paris LE MONDE and to articles by Professor Mahmud Shakir and by the Belgrade correspondent of Salzburger NACHRICHTEN, Gustav Chalupa, about Yugoslav Muslims, and points out their deliberate or unintentional untruths and erroneous views concerning the position of Muslims in Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

At the first Islamic geographical symposium under the patronage of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Higher Education held in January 1979 Professor Shakir, among other things, presented "the information" that before the war in Bosnia and Hercegovina there were 170,000 [figure as received] mosques, 870 in Sarajevo and 270 in Belgrade, and that many had been destroyed after the war, including all the mosques in Belgrade except one, whose minaret has been pulled down. Subsequently he published this data in a publication containing the proceedings of this symposium. Of course, all this is inaccurate.

This information, stresses PREPOROD, is presented to show that following the liberation of the country our authorities pulled down a great number of mosques in Bosnia and Hercegovina, especially in its capital city of Sarajevo, and also a great number of mosques in Belgrade. I would like to ask, writes Smajlovic, Professor Shakir only one question: Where did you, professor, get this kind of information? Somebody has probably maliciously passed it on to you, rendering a disservice to you, to truth, and most of all to Muslims of Yugoslavia and of Bosnia and Hercegovina and to our community abroad.

The author of the review in PREPOROD asks Professor Shakir yet another question: Did all of Turkey at the heighth of its power have the same number of mosques which he quotes as being the number of mosques in Bosnia and Hercegovina? Did, to give an example, Cairo or Istanbul ever have as many mosques as Sarajevo or Belgrade allegedly had before the war? In conclusion Smajlovic invites Professor Shakir to come and see how our country and Bosnia and Hercegovina, which are "adorned by minarets of old and new mosques under construction now," look.

The author of the article in PREPOROD also assesses the report of the Salzburger NACHRICHTEN correspondent as malicious and describes his article as "unique fabrications both as regards the construction of mosques as well as regards the origin of our ra'is al-'ulama, who is known to come from our place of Prusci and not from Cairo or Tripoli." For the Salzburger NACHRICHTEN correspondent advocates the thesis that Muslims in Yugoslavia are in fact given preferential treatment which, in PREPOROD's assessment, fans interdenominational intolerance. In posing the question why is Chalupa bothered by "our (Muslim) nationality, our freedom and equality," PREPOROD also notes the following: "Mr Chalupa seems to be bothered most by the unshakable brotherhood, togetherness and unity of our nations and nationalities."

Dr Smajlovic also deals with an article in the periodical AD-DA'WAH, published in Saudi Arabia, and which appeared on 9 March this year under the title "Muslims are Being Persecuted in Yugoslavia." This article was in fact partly taken from the Lebanese periodical AL-IMAM of February this year and represents "a proclamation for a conference of some kind of Croatian nationalists on the position of Muslims in Yugoslavia."

That proclamation demands that representation be made to the Yugoslav Government so that alleged persecution of religious, ideological and Islamic leaderships in Bosnia-Hercegovina be stopped.

In analyzing who could be behind these "Croatian nationalists" and what they really want, PREPOROD also presents the following assessment: "We believe that among the above-mentioned enemies of our country and of our Muslims are mainly those who participated directly in the massacres of our nations and nationalities in the course of the World War II by serving enemies of all kinds."

The assertion made by the author of the article in AD-DA'WAH, according to which allegedly between the end of the war and 1972, of the 4 million Muslims in Yugoslavia, 720,000 of them, or one in five, had been in jail, is assessed by PREPOROD as absurd in the extreme. This is what this article says: "What is one to say to something like this? Anyone who has any common sense at all and a bit of conscience will admit to himself and to others that something like that can be invented only by those who do not fear God and who possess neither conscience nor humanity."

MACEDONIA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST GOVERNMENT

AU201604 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 80 pp 1,4

[D. Nikolic and S. Paskovski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 16 April--A festive expanded session of the Executive Council of Macedonia was held today in the festive hall of the Macedonian Assembly on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the first Macedonian government, formed on this day in the same building when the country had just been liberated.

The festive session on the 35th anniversary of the first Macedonian government was attended by Lazar Kolisevski, president of the first people's government of Macedonia and vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Lupco Arsov, Aleksandar Grlickov and Nikola Mincev, past presidents of the Macedonian Executive Council; Strahil Gigov, member of the first people's government of Macedonia; Ivo Margan, Ivan Stambolic, Salko Oruc, Dusan Sinigoj, Momcilo Vucinic, Stjepan Milasin and Dimitrije Tasic, representatives of the federal, republican and provincial executive councils.

"We are devoting this festive act to 16 April 1945, the day that is of special importance for the Macedonian people and the nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. In this building on that day, the first people's government of Macedonia was formed, headed by Lazar Kolisevski, then secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia. That historic act is among the most important state legal acts which rounded off the setting up of people's authority and affirmed the statehood and national originality of the Macedonian people," Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of Macedonia, said today in the festive hall of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia at a festive expanded session of the republican Executive Council.

In marking this day, all the Macedonian people and the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and all our compatriots abroad express their special respect, pride and self-assurance and remember especially the significant contribution of Comrade Tito, the giant of our time, to the national and social liberation of the Macedonian peoples as well as the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the international affirmation of the Macedonian nation, its existence, the principled and resolute resistance to all foreign attempts and machinations designed to dispute the Macedonian national individuality and prevent the struggle of the Macedonian people for its national freedom and its own state.

However, Popov said, now as in earlier significant stages of the development of our society, some forces in the world, as well as individuals in the country relying on them, are trying to cause, by spreading disinformation and through other forms of destructive activities, concern among our working people and citizens about the alleged insecurity of our future and doubts about the correctness of our national self-managing policy and our foreign policy of nonalignment, equality, independence and autonomy.

It is well known that such attempts and desires have never been accepted by our peoples and nationalities but that always when hostile activities have increased, our society has successfully repulsed such attacks. Not only that, but Yugoslavia has become more and more united and firm from one stage to another and has had its international prestige increased.

Our Unity Is Constantly Strengthening

To those who still cannot comprehend it, our workers class, working people and citizens of all our peoples and nationalities announce that all those values have been achieved during our socialist self-managing development on the decisions of the national liberation struggle and that every man is unreservedly prepared to protect those values and struggle for the defense of our country. On those foundations and in keeping with the socialist self-managing relations, a unified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been built as an efficient protector of the values of our society and an unbreakable bulwark against all the attempts from whatever side they may come.

Socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia has such a place and role in the world because it bases its policy on the principles of the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs of other countries, on the basis of the broadest equal international cooperation and understanding in the interest of peace. That policy emanates from the socialist revolutionary nature of the Yugoslav equal community of the peoples and nationalities and from its independent socialist self-managing development.

The Socialist Republic of Macedonia will strive, within the framework of the united Yugoslav policy, as it has striven until now, for relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Republic of Greece, for an expansion and deepening of good neighborliness and peace in this region, Blagoj Popov said in conclusion.

SAWPY URGED TO PLAY GREATER ROLE IN SOLVING SOCIAL ISSUES

ID202121 Zagreb Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The radio news commentary has a word or two to say on the eve of tomorrow's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. There is no vacuum in politics: This should become the rule of behavior and the method of work of the Socialist Alliance as the broadest base of our system. We say "should," because today the Socialist Alliance does not fill all social spheres, does not participate enough in the process of setting in motion the resolving of the most vital social issues. At times these issues are considered to be small and at other times again, it is thought that somebody else should decide on these matters and that, therefore, there is no need for the Socialist Alliance to interfere as well. Both views are wrong. The best proof of the inacceptibility of such views is the present work of the organizations of the Socialist Alliance. Despite certain results, forum-like work still prevails, initiatives by the working people are few and democratic debates too are not many.

The present stable political situation in the country, the mood and readiness of the people to involve themselves in the resolving of topical social problems represents the best time for the Socialist Alliance to concern itself more seriously with its organizational standards and ability to implement its constitutional role. This is not a question of introducing new revolutionary features. It is enough to affirm and develop the continuity of the national front in the way in which Tito had been building it during the revolution and immediately after the country's liberation.

Isolationism by forums and the breaking of ties with the broadest base is known to lead to general discussions on general issues, piling up of conclusions and attitudes which contribute little to a change in the real state of affairs. The greatest weakness of the Socialist Alliance, the TANJUG commentator stresses, is the fact that it is not a sufficiently integral part of the delegate system, that is, there is a lack of the always necessary cooperation with delegate assemblies.

Many issues are not being put on the agenda of the organizations of the Socialist Alliance because the assemblies have not yet coordinated their views, and when this is done then, of course, there is no sense in discussing them.

This leads to the breakup of ties with the base and to the practice of supporting and accepting attitudes already adopted. How can one otherwise explain the latest example of a passive attitude by the Socialist Alliance resulting from a shortage of individual goods on the market, or to some other issues which most directly concern the working people and citizens?

Of course, the manifested weaknesses are not merely a result of the insufficient activity of the organizations and membership of the Socialist Alliance. What is still present is the sectarian attitude, and at times even an attitude of underrating the activity of this organization, as if sight is lost of the fact that it is on the work of the Socialist Alliance that the successful implementation of the leading role of the LCY in society too depends. This, of course, does not mean that the Socialist Alliance should be the party's transmission belt. On the contrary, the Socialist Alliance is the most appropriate place for the communists to fight successfully for their attitudes through equitable dialogues, by force of argument and of truth.

All these issues will also be discussed at tomorrow's session of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. The view is that there is no need to adopt some special conclusions because there are too many of them anyway. The task is to change the method of work, day-by-day activity, and not the documents.

The fact that in all republics and provinces the people's interest in working in the organizations of the Socialist Alliance has increased and that certain results have already been achieved in this sphere makes this task more easy to implement.

KOLISEVSKI CHAIRS COUNCIL SESSION; ROLE OF ARMY VIEWED

ID182228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 18 (TANJUG)--A session of the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of Yugoslavia chaired by Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, was held here today.

A preliminary projection of the program for the 1981-85 development of the Yugoslav People's Army was discussed at this session.

NEED FOR HIGH LEVEL OF COMBAT PREPAREDNESS STRESSED

LD192220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 19 Apr 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)--The maintaining of the high level of combat preparedness and mobility of the armed forces, the arming of the people, that is, territorial defence units and other defence measures in Yugoslavia will this year be covered from a military budget of around 75 billion dinars (about 3.75 billion dollars). Yugoslavia's military budget for this year accounts for slightly less than six percent of the gross national income.

In a series of articles on the country's defence, the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI writes that the Yugoslav Armed Forces are equipped with the latest in armament and technology but that the world situation requires that their over-all combat preparedness be further and continually promoted.

The daily writes that the Yugoslav land forces, as the major defence factor, have gone to furthest in development. The Yugoslav land forces record an annual 20-percent increase in fire power. One division alone can shell the enemy with from 50 to 70 tons of steel per minute, which is some 28 times more than thirty-five years ago.

Yugoslavia devotes particular attention to developing the air force and anti-aircraft defence since first strikes in a blitz-krieg usually come from the air. Having developed an extensive network of stations for air surveillance, signaling and guiding, a strong air-force and anti-aircraft defence, Yugoslavia has created a strong "air umbrella".

The Yugoslavia Adriatic coast is guarded by a strong fleet and coast artillery and about 1,000 bigger or smaller islands which stand ready as "men-of-war".

The Yugoslav Navy is now equipped with the fourth generation of missile-warships, torpedo-boats, attack boats and other high-speed vessels able to deal unexpected and quick blows to the enemy and quickly return to underground bases.

The large funds invested into the defence are not without returns. A substantial amount, in different ways, returns to the society and is transferred to the economy. Industrial plants, farms, trade firms and other work organisations supply the armed forces with arms, equipment, food and other needs and in so doing generate their own income.

In addition, the armed forces, themselves, are a productive organisation. From 1945 to 1979, over one million young people completed various professional training courses in the armed forces. Every year, the armed forces train 18,000 [word indistinct] 3,000 telegraph, teleprinter and telephone operators.

The army civil-engineering corps has built 80,000 flats and the engineering corps has built or reconstructed 6,500 km of roads, 620 km of railway and 958 bridges.

The strengthening of the country's national defence insures a better protection not only from a potential aggressor, but also from peace-time disasters. Armed forces, civil defence units and the good overall defence organisation of municipalities and local communities account for the many human lives and property rescued in earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL EXAMINES REASONS BEHIND WORK STOPPAGE

AU182042 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 80 p 3

[St. Rajkovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 April--On numerous occasions it has been confirmed that in a collective in which the level of self-management is high and in which the participation of workers in self-management is high there are fewer problems, misunderstandings, conflict situations and work stoppages. For this reason the correct solution for negative phenomena is an even more systematic and organized insistence on development of self-managing relations, it was said at a session of the Council Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation today (Mika Spiljak presided).

There is no special reason to discuss this delicate topic, as some people believe--Mika Spiljak said--except for the efforts of the trade unions to accelerate the process of the constitutional transformation of our associated labor and to remove the obstacles arising in this connection. As an organization of workers, the trade union must very carefully follow all occurrences connected with the implementation of the law on associated labor and the constitutional positions of workers, and the misunderstandings and conflicts, which are frequently unavoidable in the coordination of different interests, must be resolved as effectively as possible and in an appropriate manner.

In Yugoslavia since 1975 there have been between 200 and 400 work stoppages annually in some 55,000 basic organizations of associated labor, Bozidar Tadic said in an introductory speech. An incomplete analysis indicates that these were for different reasons, but there were three basic reasons: a conflict between technocracy and self-management; a misunderstanding of interests between the basic organizations of associated labor in connection with the common revenue, joint income, and the conditions for earning income; and as a result of insufficient information received by workers.

It is quite certain, Rade Galeb stressed in the discussion, that there were also other reasons, and also sometimes unrealistic demands. However, in all cases it is certain that in those circles in which work stoppages did occur the organs of management, the sociopolitical organizations and the managing organs did not carry their tasks. For this reason the only solution is to resolve problems more rapidly, effectively and in an organized manner. The constitution and the law on associated labor clearly point out how such problems should be resolved and what steps should be taken.

BRIEFS

FINNISH CONSULTATIONS--Belgrade, 12 April, TANJUG--Officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs exchanged views on the international situation, particularly in the light of the latest developments in the world, the difficulties confronting the development of detente, various aspects of disarmament and the situation in Europe in the light of the preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting. These consultations were conducted on the Yugoslav side by Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and on the Finnish side by Dr Keijo Korhonen, undersecretary in the Finnish Foreign Ministry. Dr Keijo Korhonen was also received by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. Eva Christina Forsman, Finnish ambassador in Belgrade, also participated in the talks. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 80 p 3 AU]